

Haig hails 'new Soviet generation'

WASHINGTON (R) — Secretary of State Alexander Haig said Tuesday the United States should emphasise the benefits of global restraint to the Soviet Union as a new generation of Soviet leaders emerges in Moscow. Mr. Haig's apparent reference to published reports in the West that Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev might soon step down because of failing health came in a speech saying the United States faced "an historic opportunity" in dealing with Moscow. "An American approach to the Soviet Union that balances strength and negotiations offers the best hope of significant accomplishment," Mr. Haig told the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. "We can make the Soviets more cautious by our action. And as a new generation of Soviet leaders emerges, we can signal the benefits of greater restraint," Mr. Haig added.

Jordan Times

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جوردان تايمز بوليتيكية يومية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

U.S. vice-president to visit China

WASHINGTON (R) — U.S. Vice-President George Bush will visit China early next month at the end of his current five-nation Pacific tour, the White House announced Tuesday. Deputy Press Secretary Larry Speakes said China's objections to the proposed sale of U.S. military spare parts to Taiwan were expected to come up in Mr. Bush's talks in Peking. He said the precise date of the vice-president's visit had not been set but it probably would take place between May 5 and 9. Mr. Bush, who was head of the former U.S. liaison office in Peking in 1974-75, will be the most senior official of the Reagan administration to have visited China. Asked if Mr. Bush's trip was aimed at paving the way for a visit by President Reagan to China this year, Mr. Speakes said: "I would not read it that way."

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Qaddouri leaves for Tunis seminar

AMMAN (Petra) — Dr. Fakhri Qaddouri, the secretary general of the Arab League Council of Arab Economic Unity, (CAEU), left Amman for Tunisia on Tuesday to attend a five-day seminar scheduled to start on Wednesday. The seminar, held under the title "Reality and Aspirations", is organised by the Arab Economic Unity Studies Centre. Dr. Qaddouri explained that the participants in the seminar will discuss issues relating to the Arab League, its state of affairs, its progress and future development in addition to the relation between the Arab League and the specialised organisations.

Lebanon to observe general strike; clashes in Tripoli

BEIRUT (R) — One person was killed Tuesday when fighting erupted between rival armed groups in the northern Lebanese port of Tripoli, security sources said. The sources could not identify the groups or say what started the fighting in which three people were also injured. Last week, 12 people died in Tripoli in clashes which followed the killing of two members of the pro-Iraqi Baath Party by unidentified gunmen. In Beirut, Lebanese Muslim leaders called for a general strike Wednesday in protest against the murder Monday night of one of the country's most prominent religious figures, Sheikh Ahmad Assaf, president of a federation of Islamic associations, was shot dead by unidentified assailants in a street in West Beirut, the predominantly Muslim sector of the divided capital.

Austrian guard 'committed suicide'

VIENNA (R) — An Austrian police guard who died in a mysterious shooting at the French embassy's commercial section here Monday committed suicide, police said Tuesday. An autopsy of the body of Inspector Peter Sigl, 22, showed he shot himself through the head, police said, ending speculation that the officer had been the victim of an attack. Armed police searched the building and the surrounding area in central Vienna after the guard was discovered dying in a lift, but found no signs of an attacker. The officer belonged to a special police unit assigned to give extra protection to all French premises in Austria after two bomb attacks last week. Police said he killed himself for personal reasons, but gave no further details.

Schmidt meets Hungarian leader

BONN (R) — West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Hungarian Communist Party chief Janos Kadar met in Bonn Tuesday for talks expected to focus on current tensions in East-West relations. A Bonn government spokesman said, Mr. Kadar arrived Monday night on a two-day official visit, the first to the West by a Soviet bloc leader since martial law was declared in Poland last December.

Council of Europe seats Maltese

STRASBOURG (R) — The Council of Europe assembly, grouping 19 West European democracies, Tuesday overruled formal objections and seated a four-member delegation from the Mediterranean island of Malta. A dispute erupted at the opening of the spring session Monday over seating the Malta members. British Conservative member Anthony Grant tabled a formal objection to the all-Labour delegation. He demanded an explanation of the absence of Maltese Nationalist Party delegates, saying they won a majority in recent elections. But the assembly accepted arguments by Maltese delegate Leo Brincat that the nationalists were boycotting the assembly and two seats were left vacant for them. Malta is entitled to six seats in the 153-member assembly, which was set up in 1949 to seek European unity.

Begin vows to legitimise settlements on Arab land

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin said Tuesday he hoped to make it illegal for any more Jewish settlements in occupied Arab lands to be dismantled. Interviewed on army radio, Mr. Begin said the dismantling of Israeli settlements in northern Sinai last week, before the territory was returned to Egypt, was an exceptional case which would not recur. He said he had drafted a resolution on the issue for next Sunday's cabinet meeting. If approved by the cabinet, the resolution calling for the ban on further dismantling operations would go to the Knesset (parliament) on Monday for debate and approval. "This government does not really need such a resolution since it will not dismantle settlements in Judea and Samaria (the occupied West Bank), the Gaza Strip and Golan Heights," Mr. Begin said. "But we want to give the settlers in the land of Israel a feeling of security." Mr. Begin said "vital security considerations" forced Israel to bulldoze the north Sinai town of Yamit and 13 neighbouring villages before the peninsula was fully returned to Egyptian rule on Sunday. Mr. Begin said Israel would not remain idle if the Egyptians violated any of the terms of the 1979 peace treaty with the Zionist state. "We have many means of reacting to violations," he said. The prime minister also disclosed that only days before the Sinai handover, he told the United States and Egypt that the withdrawal would be delayed by at least a month unless Cairo corrected alleged treaty violations. He said Egypt had massed troops in Sinai in excess of the permitted number of soldiers, and that Israel had also been worried by continued smuggling of arms through Sinai to the Gaza Strip.

Two wounded in Nablus protests

Meanwhile two people were wounded when Israeli soldiers opened fire on hundreds of Palestinian students, who demonstrated against Israeli occupation measures in the West Bank town of Nablus, military sources said. The violence broke out in the Casbah quarter, an area of narrow alleys and shops, when secondary school students used slings to hurl stones and other missiles at an Israeli patrol. The soldiers radioed for help and as reinforcements arrived shots were fired, the sources said. The students were protesting against the closure of two Nablus secondary schools. Occupation authorities shut the schools for a week after anti-Israeli demonstrations Monday night.

EEC to revive initiative for peace in Middle East

BRUSSELS (R) — Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans will visit Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Egypt later this week on a European Economic Community (EEC) fact-finding mission, well-informed sources said Tuesday. Mr. Tindemans, current president of the EEC Council of Ministers, leaves for Kuwait on Thursday. His visit to the three Arab countries is expected to be followed next month by a trip to Israel. He will report to EEC foreign ministers. The projected visits raised the prospect that the 10-nation community might be preparing for a new Middle East peace initiative after Israel's handover of Sinai to Egypt on Sunday. A peace initiative by EEC leaders in June 1980 was stalled last year after Israeli objections to European Attempts to involve the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in the peace process. The EEC marked time, fearing that further peace efforts might interfere with Israel's handover of Sinai. But after the transfer, EEC states, some of which are providing units for a multi-national Sinai peacekeeping force, issued a condemnation of Israel's bombing raids on Palestinian targets in Lebanon last week.

U.S. to maintain 'strong' presence in Pacific area

SINGAPORE (R) — U.S. Vice-President George Bush has given a firm assurance that the United States would maintain a strong presence in the Pacific region. "We both believe in the need for the United States to maintain a strong and steady influence in the Pacific region," he said. Mr. Bush, in Singapore on a three-day official visit as part of a regional tour, was speaking at a dinner Tuesday after Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew called on the U.S. not to overlook its strategic interests in Southeast Asia. The vice-president, the highest ranking Reagan administration official to visit the region, said the U.S. had no desire to dominate but "only to be a good and faithful friend and a dependable ally." He said that Singapore and its partners in the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) played a stabilising role against the "threat posed in the region by Soviet-backed Vietnam." Mr. Lee said President Reagan's resolve to restore American strength and influence had given heart to America's friends. He said the Soviet Union, through Vietnam, and China were involved in a long-term struggle for influence in the region. "An adverse outcome of this struggle will have grave consequences for ASEAN and for Japan. And Japan's security is of key importance to the U.S.," Mr. Lee said. He also urged the U.S. to be more sympathetic in its economic policies towards the ASEAN countries—Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand and Singapore.

OAS pledges support for Buenos Aires...

WASHINGTON (R) — Latin American foreign ministers warmly supported Argentina in the Falklands dispute Tuesday but Brazil and Peru circulated a draft resolution on the crisis that fell short of Argentina's demands. The document, expected to be formally presented later at the meeting of the Organisation of American States (OAS) here, calls on both Britain and Argentina to abstain from action that would endanger peace and security and to establish a ceasefire. But it does not echo Argentina's demand, repeated by Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez on Monday, that the British fleet pull out of the South Atlantic and return home. The draft also expressed hope that U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig would continue his peace mission, which is stalled after Britain's announcement that it had recaptured South Georgia Island. A speech by Mr. Haig to the OAS was also coldly received. Mr. Haig in effect accused Argentina of starting the crisis, pointing out that "first, there has been use of force by an American state" and that the United Nations Security Council had demanded not only an end to hostilities but withdrawal of Argentine troops from the disputed islands. Mr. Haig's speech was received in a frosty silence, in contrast to the standing ovation accorded to Mr. Costa Mendez earlier. The secretary of state, who has travelled more than 50,000 kilometres by air between London and Buenos Aires, also said he was redoubling his peace efforts. But Argentine embassy officials said Tuesday Buenos Aires had rejected an offer by Mr. Haig to fly to Argentina to continue his mediation efforts. State Department spokesman Dean Fischer declined to comment. Esteban Takacs, Argentina's ambassador to the United States, said in a television interview Tuesday: "There is no way to come to the table while (military) actions are going on and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher wants blood." But he would not say Mr. Haig's peace mission was over. Mr. Takacs said the main purpose of invoking the 1947 Rio Treaty to call the special meeting of Western hemisphere foreign ministers had been to obtain Latin American solidarity against Britain, rather than to win sanctions.

...as Thatcher comes under fire in London

LONDON (R) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher clashed with the opposition in parliament Tuesday amid mounting suspicions that Britain's naval task force was about to attack the Falkland Islands. Opposition Labour Party leader Michael Foot demanded that she heed an appeal from United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar not to escalate the crisis. In an angry exchange, Mr. Foot called on her to send Foreign Secretary Francis Pym to New York to discuss the crisis with the U.N. chief. But the prime minister, who had earlier attended a meeting of her war cabinet, bluntly refused amid opposition cries of "warmonger." She said it would not achieve anything and that the mediation effort by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig was still going on. The clash signified the first cracks in the unity of parliament behind Mrs. Thatcher's Falklands strategy of backing diplomacy with military muscle. Until Tuesday, the Labour Party had supported the government and endorsed the use of force to reclaim South Georgia. Mr. Foot and other Labour members of parliament made clear from their questioning of Mrs. Thatcher that they suspected the task force was now poised to attack the Falklands. The opposition leader implored her not to take any further military action, but the prime minister repeated that time was running out for a peaceful solution and said: "If you refuse to take any further military action whatsoever you would be putting many of our soldiers and sailors in jeopardy." However she reaffirmed that her government was still determined to find a negotiated settlement. The London Times reported Tuesday that an advance party of British commandos had already slipped ashore on the Falklands to scout landing sites for a large force. The London Standard newspaper carried a similar report quoting American intelligence officials. The defence ministry initially denied the Times report, but later changed to no comment.

Saudi calls on U.N. to expel Israel

UNITED NATIONS (Agencies) — Saudi Arabia has strongly called for the expulsion of Israel from the United Nations General Assembly, condemning the Zionist state for its aggressive policies in the occupied Arab lands. In an emergency session of the assembly on Palestine Monday, Saudi Ambassador Gaffar Allagany told delegates Israel's U.N. membership should be suspended and military and economic sanctions applied. He said that unlimited support given to Israel by certain countries, and the incapacity of the Security Council due to the United States veto, were the greatest factors contributing to the current situation. "The time has come when Israel's membership should be suspended and military and economic measures should be taken to prevent it from causing the destruction of world peace and possibly of mankind as a whole," he said. "The only driving force leading the Israelis is their blind fanaticism and their faith that they are above all international laws." Sweden strongly opposed any move to exclude Israel the world body, saying such an expulsion would harm the U.N. Swedish Ambassador Anders Thunborg welcomed Israel's withdrawal from Sinai, completed on Sunday, and congratulated Israel and Egypt on having established normal and friendly relations. But he held the special session, which was resumed last week after a recess of nearly two years, that

Hussein addresses new NCC session King calls for Egypt's return to Arab World

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein on Tuesday praised Egypt's past "sacrifices... in the defence of Arab rights" and called for Egypt to rejoin Arab ranks in the bid to regain the Israeli occupied Arab territories. He also blasted "some Arabs" who, in their support of Iran in the Gulf war, are devoid of "ethics and the fear of accounting for history." Addressing the opening ceremony of the 75-member National Consultative Council (NCC), the King congratulated the Egyptian "people, army and president" on the return of the "entire liberated" Sinai Peninsula after 15 years of Israeli occupation. Egypt has had a "bright, honourable record of sacrifices for (the cause of) maintaining the (Arab) Nation's identity and protecting its rights and aspirations," he said. "One of the dearest aspirations of the Arabs, including Jordanians, is to see the Arab Nation, including Egypt, resume its unified march to restore the entire occupied Arab territories, first and foremost Jerusalem, to Arab hands," he added. King Hussein, who renewed his all-out support for Islamic and international efforts to end the 19-month-old Gulf war between Iran and Iraq, said it was "painful" to see "some Arabs, who have defied their nation by siding with Iran and supporting it with money and arms without being deterred by ethics or the fear of accounting for history." The King told the two-year council, the country's third since the suspension of parliamentary

life following an Arab summit vote in 1974 proclaiming the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, that the "all-out national revolt" in the occupied Arab territories would continue "as long as Israeli occupation there continues."

Recent events in the occupied territories constitute the "most dangerous chapter in the history of the Palestinian issues, wherein the Israeli occupation authorities are racing with time and events to establish a status quo after which they will surprise the Arabs, the Muslims and the entire world by annexing the West Bank and Gaza," he said.

The Arabs in Western Asia, he said. (Continued on page 3)

New NCC commences work

AMMAN (Petra) — New NCC (National Consultative Council) Speaker Suleiman Arar pledged Tuesday to carry out the council's work with responsibility and honesty and to protect the constitutional process and democracy. Presiding over the first meeting of the third session of the NCC, attended by several cabinet members, Mr. Arar thanked His Majesty King Hussein for his confidence in the council. Mr. Arar said "the experiment of the last four years of the NCC makes Jordan proud of the values it has entrenched and the achievements it has accomplished."

He said the NCC has strengthened the spirit of democracy and participated in shouldering responsibility efficiently and effectively. It has also conveyed in honesty the feelings and ideas of the people as well as their hopes and aspirations, he added.

A committee was elected Tuesday to draft the reply to the King's speech at the opening of the new session earlier Tuesday. Kamal Al Dajani was elected first deputy speaker of the NCC and Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh second deputy speaker.

The members of the NCC Financial and Administrative Committee, the Legal Committee, the Occupied Territories Affairs Committee, the Social and Educational Committee, the Agricultural Committee, the Economic Committee, the Foreign Affairs Committee and the Services and Utilities Committee were then elected.

The committees will meet Wednesday and Thursday to elect chairman and rapporteurs for them. The NCC will meet on Sunday to discuss the draft reply to the King's speech in preparation for sending it to the King. The NCC will also hold its ordinary session on Monday.

Iraqi leader criticises U.S., Soviets

KUWAIT (R) — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, said in an interview published Tuesday he doubted whether the United States and the Soviet Union wanted the Iraq-Iran war to end. "The Soviet Union and the United States declare they desire the war to stop, but declarations are one thing and intentions another. Do they really wish the war to end? I cannot give a definite answer," President Hussein told a group of Kuwaiti newspaper editors in Baghdad. He said Washington and Moscow could have influenced the outcome of the war had they wanted the 19-month-old conflict to end. In the interview, published in several Kuwaiti newspapers, the Iraqi leader said that Iraq was now buying weapons from Egypt directly instead of through third parties. Syria's decision this month to shut pipelines carrying Iraqi crude oil across its territory to the Mediterranean coast was like sending 10 divisions to Iran, he added. The president criticised Arab silence over the Syrian action and said: "The Arabs could have prevented the war from dragging on had they backed Iraq from the start." "If the Iranians continue the war we shall fight on even if rivers of blood flow."

Reagan urges new effort in Palestinian 'autonomy'

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — President Reagan has urged a new effort to establish autonomy for residents of the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip as a "vital next step" in the Middle East peace process. Addressing the 70th anniversary meeting of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce on Monday in Washington, the president pledged to support that effort and to continue the search for peace in the Middle East through the Camp David process. Mr. Reagan praised Egypt and Israel for the successful completion of another phase of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, the return to Egypt of the last segment of the Sinai Peninsula. Israel returned the final third of the territory Sunday. Noting the U.S. commitment to the peaceful resolution of conflict, the president pointed out that

world peace and Washington's national interest "continue to be threatened by regional conflicts." He specified the Middle East and the British-Argentine dispute. Mr. Reagan termed the Israeli action in the Sinai "an expression of... faith in a more peaceful future and a triumph of peaceful diplomacy with few historic parallels. The vision of Israel and Egypt sets an example for all nations to follow."

Turning to the deadlocked discussions on providing limited self-rule for inhabitants of Israeli-occupied territory on the West Bank and Gaza Strip, the president pledged that his administration "will continue to pursue peace within the Camp David framework through renewed efforts to complete an agreement on autonomy for the Palestinians of the West Bank and Gaza."

what it called the "fascist German police's savage attack on Iranian Muslim students." Eight policemen and 28 Iranians were injured on Saturday when 200 Khomenei supporters, brought in buses from all over West Germany, attacked Iranian dissidents at Mainz University campus with knives, clubs and knuckle-dusters, witnesses said.

Free Democrat (FDP) deputy

Olaf Feldmann, a member of the foreign relations committee, said the circumstances suggested "official or semi-official Iranian circles" were involved.

BRIDGE TOURNAMENT

The Jordan Bridge Association announces its first bridge festival to be held at the Commodore Hotel from April 28 to May 1. Players from Jordan, Cyprus, Greece, Lebanon and Kuwait will be participating.

The tournament is sponsored by Datsun-Nissan, Bridgestone Tyres, Max Factor, Al Sharkiyoun, Jordan Tobacco & Cigarette Co., The A.U.B. Alumni Club (Jordan).

For registration and further information, please contact Mr. Awwad Haddad, Tel. 65617, during working hours.

NATIONAL

Jordan's present 5-year plan reflects confidence in progress

By Farouk Kasrawi

Jordan enters the decade of the eighties confident that its average annual rate of economic growth shall well exceed that which was achieved during the last five years. An evaluation of the performance of the 1976-1980 five-year plan indicates that most of its objectives have been realised. The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in real terms increased at an average annual rate of 9.6 per cent, not too far below the target figure of 11.9 per cent set by the plan. A lag in industrial performance, due to a less than expected growth in phosphate production, was a primary factor in holding the GDP down. Slated to hit 7 million tons in 1980, phosphates totalled instead 3.9 million tons for that year. The delay in starting up the phosphate-related production of fertilisers was also another unexpected element.

The volume of investment, on the other hand, showed a healthy rise to JD 843.7 million (in 1975 prices), or JD 78.7 million more than had been projected. Consequently, the ratio of investment to the Gross National Product:

(GNP) rose from 25 per cent in 1975 to 33 per cent in 1980. Sixty-four per cent of this investment total came from the private sector, far exceeding the 50 per cent portion originally called for under the plan.

A concentration on services continued to characterise Jordan's economy and represented 61.2 per cent of the GDP in 1980. Since the early sixties, however, development planners have consistently sought to induce a structural shift in the economy towards increasing the productive sector's contribution to the GDP.

The new five-year plan for economic and social development of 1981-1985 is aimed at augmenting the growth momentum to a higher GDP level. The needed structural change in the economy is expected to be achieved through a strengthening of the commodity-producing sectors, such as agriculture, industry and mining, with a special emphasis on export-oriented industries.

At the core of Jordan's economic philosophy is the belief

in a free enterprise system, generated by the creativity and entrepreneurship of the Jordanian individual. The experience of the last few decades has reinforced belief in this fundamental approach and has demonstrated the increasing capacity of the economy to absorb higher levels of investment commensurate with a targeted growth rate and the plan objectives.

In broad aggregate terms, the new plan calls for increasing GDP by 64 per cent during 1981-85, which would be equivalent to an annual real growth rate of 10.4 per cent. It is estimated that a JD 2.8 billion volume of investment, to be shared equally between the private and public sectors, will be required. More than half of this investment outlay is allocated to the commodity-producing sectors and to tourism; and it is expected that the contribution of these sectors to GDP will increase from 38.8 per cent in 1980 to 44.8 per cent in 1985.

In qualitative terms, the plan aims at reducing individual and regional disparities in income distribution that are commonly associated with rapid development, so that the basic needs of the people in services, housing, public health, education and communications are met.

The plan also concentrates on the provision of adequate manpower to implement development. Vocational and technical training programs will be expanded, the participation of women in the labour force will be actively encouraged, and productivity on all levels will be fostered. Priorities have been accorded to agriculture, water resources and energy development — areas of potential significance in a healthy development of the economy, since Jordan's water resources are limited and all of its oil is imported.

1981-1985 ALLOCATION OF INVESTMENT BY SECTORS		
SECTOR	INVESTMENT IN J.D. MILLIONS	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL
Agriculture	180	6.4
Industry and Mining	615	22.0
Electricity	153	5.5
Irrigation and Water	475	17.0
Tourism	71	2.5
	1494	53.4
Services	1306	46.6
Total	2800	100.0

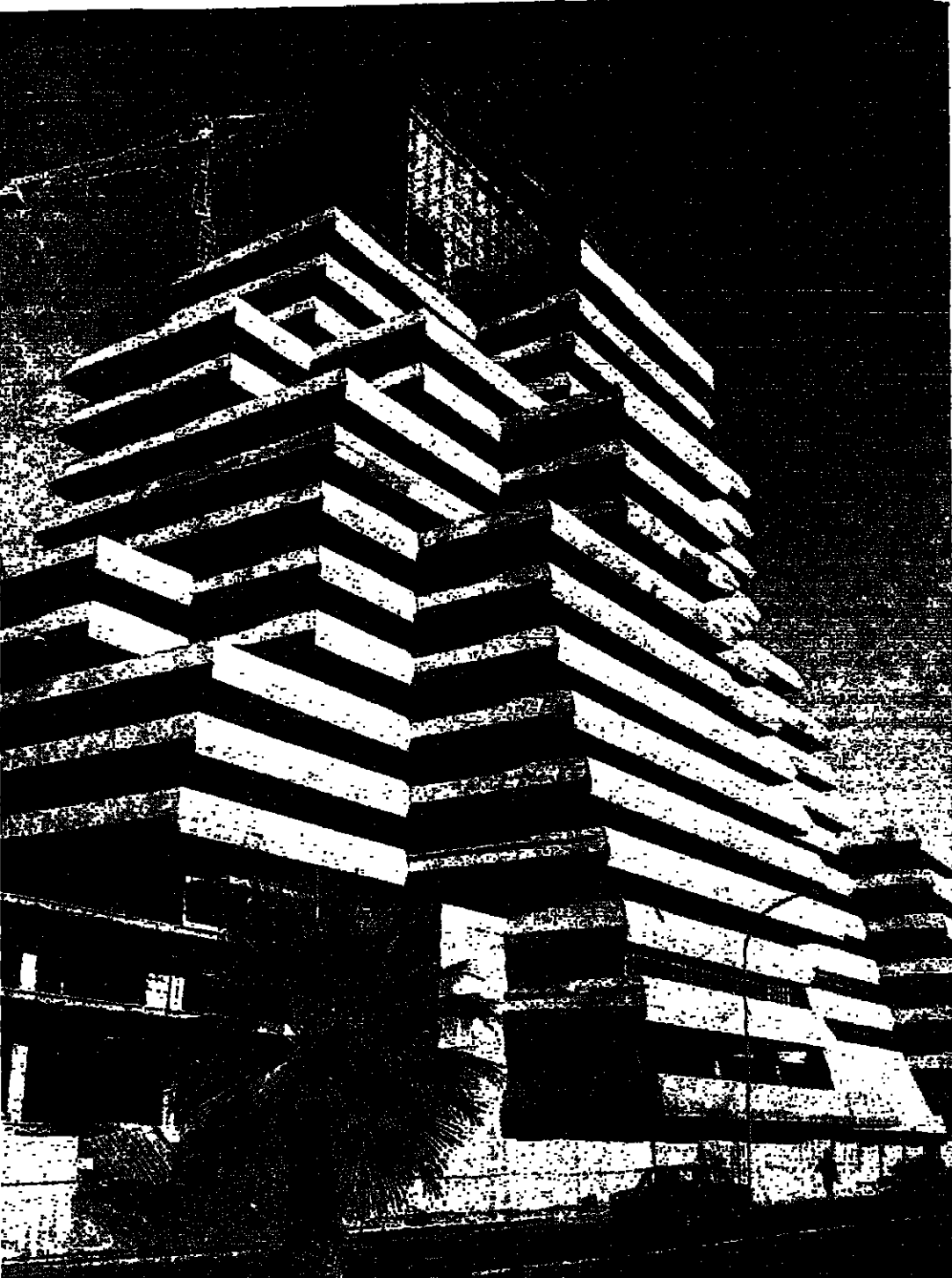
To achieve the desired structural shift towards the productive sectors, the plan strategy calls for:

- Transformation of phosphate and potash production to include industrialisation of raw materials and their chemical by-products;
- Expansion of existing industries by increasing the sum of their value added, with special emphasis on those with the greatest forward and backward linkages;
- Promotion of export industries and encouragement of existing ones towards exports;
- Expansion of agricultural production, vertically and horizontally, in irrigated and dryland areas;
- Transformation and modernisation of the construction sector to enable it to undertake major projects in Jordan and the region.

The balance of merchandise trade in Jordan's international

transactions has constantly shown a relatively large deficit. All development plans have sought to reduce and cover this deficit through export promotion, reductions in the growth rate of imports, increased earnings from tourism and attracting capital inflows. During the years 1976-80, the current account deficit increased from JD 118.4 million in 1975 to JD 328 million in 1980, but its ratio to GNP declined from 35 per cent to 33 per cent. On the other hand, the balance of payments during these years recorded a total surplus of JD 448 million, thus increasing the country's foreign reserve assets and strengthening the position of the dinar.

Jordan's ability to attract relatively large receipts in aid, loans and factor income from abroad (in the form of remittances from Jordanians working in other countries) has enabled the financing of an increasing volume of imports and has helped offset the trade deficit. The new five-year plan aims to further reduce the ratio of the current account deficit to GNP from 33 per cent in 1980 to 26 per cent in 1985. This reduction is expected to be achieved through the expansion and diversification of exports, increased Jordanian remittances from abroad and greater revenues from tourism. It projects an average annual growth rate of exports and imports of 19.8 per cent and 11.9 per cent respectively.



New construction is an indication of Jordan's expanding economy. Above is the new Housing Bank building which is expected to be completed towards the end of this year; while the King Talal Dam (right) helps boost agricultural production in the Jordan Valley. Allocations for investment in agriculture during the five-year plan (1981-1986) will amount to 6.4 per cent (or JD 180) of the total investments in all sectors during that period.



Advertise by mail in the Jordan Times

The Jordan Times can accept classified advertisements that are sent in by mail and accompanied by full payment in cash. Readers and advertisers who cannot conveniently

bring their advertisements to the Jordan Times office or to an advertising agency office in Amman may send in their ads by mail on the following conditions:

1. Full payment in cash or cheque accompanies the advertisement.
2. The minimum charge for a single advertisement is JD 7,500.
3. Advertisements sent by mail cannot contain any artwork such as company emblems, photos or drawings, but must consist only of a headline and copy that will be typeset by the Jordan Times.
4. Advertisements are not accepted over the telephone or telex, and guaranteed insertions on specific dates can only be assured by sending in the advertisements so they reach the Jordan Times office at least two days before the required day of publication.
5. For the minimum price of JD 7,500, the advertiser will have published an advertisement of three centimetres on two columns, which will have a maximum of 30 words, including the headline and telephone numbers to be called. The JD 7,500 charge is for one insertion; two insertions cost JD 15, three insertions cost JD 22,500 etc.
6. For a larger ad, the rates are JD 10 for 40 words and JD 12,500 for 50 words.
7. You can take advantage of the Jordan Times advertising by mail facility by completing the form below and mailing it with full payment in cash or cheque to:

Advertising Department
The Jordan Times,
P.O.Box 6710,
Amman, Jordan.

(write one word only per box — please print)

Please publish the above advertisement in the Jordan Times on _____ day (s). Enclosed is payment of _____.

Name:
Address:
Signature:

In relation to the capital account, the plan assumes the continuation of Arab aid and a positive response from international financial institutions. Arab development funds and from Arab and other countries in extending development loans.

With proper and harmonious fiscal and monetary policies as essentials in the successful implementation of any economic plan, special emphasis is placed on achieving the right blend of these policies conducive to development needs. Specifically, the plan requires fiscal policy to concentrate on:

- Increasing domestic savings and mobilising them into productive investment;
- Promotion and encouragement of export-oriented industries;
- Encouragement of Arab and foreign investment;
- Distribution of the incidence of taxation in an equitable manner;
- Increased reliance by the government on domestic revenues to finance its recurrent expenditures;
- Improved efficiency of the public sector.

Quantitatively, the plan aims at:

- Increasing governmental domestic revenues by 20 per cent per annum;
- Controlling the rate of growth of government current expenditures to 12.5 per cent during 1981-83 and 10 per cent thereafter;
- Increasing governmental capital expenditures to reach an annual average of 45 per cent of total expenditures;
- Securing outside loans on easy terms and domestic loans through the sale of development bonds;
- The gradual phasing out of subsidies on fuel and basic food staples;
- Increasing local government domestic revenues by 25 per cent annually, and controlling the rate of growth of expenditures.

Monetary policy is viewed as playing a central role in combating inflationary pressures, and in mobilising domestic and foreign resources and channelling them into investment. The plan urges monetary policy to pursue:

- The preservation of relative price stability and the maintenance of a money supply commensurate with real growth in

GDP, in addition to the intensification of efforts to change the components of money supply in favour of bank deposits;

- Further development of the financial and capital markets, including secondary ones;
- Encouragement of medium and long-term deposits and further expansion of long-term lending to production sectors;
- Revitalisation of commercial bank operations to expand banking's role in savings and investments and in lending to rural and small borrowers;
- Strengthening of specialised credit institutions.

It should be noted that the financial sector had witnessed considerable growth and diversification during recent years and has been able to attract sizeable Arab investment into the capital of banks and financial intermediaries.

The Amman Financial Market continued to grow. The value of shares traded increased from JD 18.8 million in 1979 to JD 41.4 million in 1980. New credit institutions have been established, such as the Pension Fund and the Social Security Fund, as well as

five new commercial and two new investment banks.

The policy adopted by the Central Bank is aimed at the preservation of monetary stability, the exchange value of the dinar, the encouragement of long-term deposits and the flow of credit to productive ventures. The Bank further encourages local banks to participate in and manage syndicated loans to new industrial ventures; such loans totalled JD 43 million between 1978 and 1980.

Deposits in commercial and housing banks increased fivefold between 1975 and 1980, of which long-term deposits constituted 64.4 per cent in 1980. Credit extended by banks and specialised credit institutions quadrupled during the same period, with an increasing share going to production sectors and construction.

A well-developed financial sector, especially in financial intermediation, is essential for an efficient allocation of capital and the channelling of savings into investments. Though Jordan has achieved significant strides in this respect, the plan underscores the importance of continued development of this sector and suggests specific policies and measures to this effect.

The performance of the economy during 1980 is an encouraging sign of its future growth path. Real GDP rose by 10 per cent during the year, with all sectors experiencing high growth rates — especially agriculture, which rose by 34 per cent. The inflation rate fell by three percentage points. Remittances from Jordanians working abroad reached JD 237 million in 1980, resulting in an increase of 27 per cent over 1979 in net receipt of remittances. The economy achieved a record balance of payments surplus of JD 110 million. Government spending rose by 3 per cent only. These indicators reflect a robust, strong and expanding economy and strengthen confidence in the success of the new five year plan.

Mr. Kasrawi, a Jordanian career diplomat, served for the last four years as economic counsellor with the Jordan embassy in Washington. His article is reprinted from Jordan magazine.

هكذا عالقول



Her Majesty Queen Noor listens to a speech by a dentist at the Queen's reception to honour women dentists Tuesday. (Petra photo)

Queen honours women dentists

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Majesty Queen Noor gave a reception at Basman Palace on Tuesday afternoon in honour of the women dentists participating in the third international conference and the 12th conference of the Arab Federation of Dentists, currently being held in Amman.

Queen Noor welcomed the guests and said she was proud that this specialised conference is being held in Jordan. She added this shows Jordan's interest in science and its sure desire to benefit from everything that is new in the fields of advanced sciences to achieve progress and prosperity for the Jordanian people and for the Arab Nation.

Queen Noor also praised the humanitarian role played by women dentists in serving mankind.

Several guest speakers thanked Queen Noor for her interest in the conference and that of His Majesty King Hussein. The reception was attended by Social Development Minister Ibrahim Al-Mufti, Mrs. Badran wife of the prime minister, the wife of Chief of the Royal Court Mrs. Lawzi, and a number of guests.

Meanwhile, the permanent bureau of the Arab Federation of Dentists reviewed in its meetings on Tuesday afternoon the reports of the committees of the 12th conference of the federation, which began its meetings in Amman on Saturday.

In light of the reports of the committees, the bureau prepared the final recommendations and resolutions to be submitted to the federation's general assembly meeting which will be held on Wednesday evening.

The participants in the morning session heard several lectures on the relationship between skin and mouth diseases and other topics.

The deans and professors of the dentistry schools participating in the conference visited the Yarmouk University and discussed with University President Adnan Badran and possibility of establishing a school of dentistry at the Yarmouk University.

U.J. alumni plan a study of Wadi Mousa living conditions

WADI MOUSA (Petra) — A University of Jordan Alumni Club special team will begin on Wednesday a survey of the medical, economic, social and organisational conditions in Wadi Mousa, Ma'an Governorate.

Dr. Duraid Mahasneh, the president of the club, explained that during the four-day survey 10 doctors, graduates from the University of Jordan, will prepare a comprehensive study about contagious diseases, nutrition, child growth and other health problems. These doctors will also deliver lectures on health awareness. He added that 10 engineers will draw up an organisational design for Wadi Mousa, study the conditions of existing buildings and provide the municipal council with free consultations.

Dr. Mahasneh said that in the economic and social conditions, a study will be made about the situation of the individual's in the region. He pointed out that this survey is part of the club's plan to develop and serve the local community, adding that the result of this survey, and others to follow, will be submitted to government specialised departments.

Bridge tournament starts today

AMMAN (J.T.) — Bridge players in Jordan will have a chance this week to bring their talents out of the intimacy of their living rooms into an open international competition at the Commodore Hotel, where the Amman Bridge Festival will be held.

Organised by the Jordan Bridge Association, the games will be controlled by a professional tournament director from Greece.

The festival will start Wednesday with the first session of games for open pairs starting at 4:30 and preceded by registration for all participants in this category. The second session for open pairs will take place on Friday at 6 p.m.

Players participating as teams will have to register at the hotel on Friday morning before the first session of games for their category, which starts at 11:30 a.m. The second session for teams will be held on the following day at 5:30 p.m.

The association expects a turnout of around 80 players who will include a Cypriot group and probably another from Kuwait. The Lebanese group which was expected to join apologised in the last minute due to political developments there.

The Association was established a year ago with the aim of participating in international bridge tournament.

"There are probably over 1000 bridge players in the country and the number and interest is continuously growing," said Dr. Eftem Azar, who is a member of the board of the association and an avid player himself. "Many play just for the fun of it, at home as a social event, but some are more serious and so like to play in tournaments," he said.

Rotary Club conference starts in Amman Thursday

AMMAN (J.T.) — The 46th Annual Conference for District 245 Rotary International will take place in Jordan this year between April 29 and May 2 under the slogan "World Understanding through Rotary".

The main opening will be held at the Palace of Culture, Hussein Youth City under the patronage of His Majesty King Hussein. The conference will be attended by 600 members and guests from 37 Rotary clubs of "District 245", which includes the countries of Bahrain, Cyprus, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Sudan.

The day-long working sessions will review a number of issues including "the fields of service in local societies, international relations, levels of vocational service and the clubs' responsibilities towards the profession and society" according to a Rotary Club spokesman in Amman.

Mr. Raouf Abu Jaber, a Rotarian for 22 years and founder-member of the two Rotary clubs in Amman, told the Jordan Times that "each club is encouraged and expected to execute one community service project." He gave as example the contributions of the Amman Rotary Club which was founded in 1956. This club donated a mobile operational ambulance to the Red Cross one year, \$64,000 in medication against tuberculosis another year and furnished a children's library in another, while social centres are being established by both the Amman Rotary Club and the recently established Amman-Philadelphia Rotary Club.

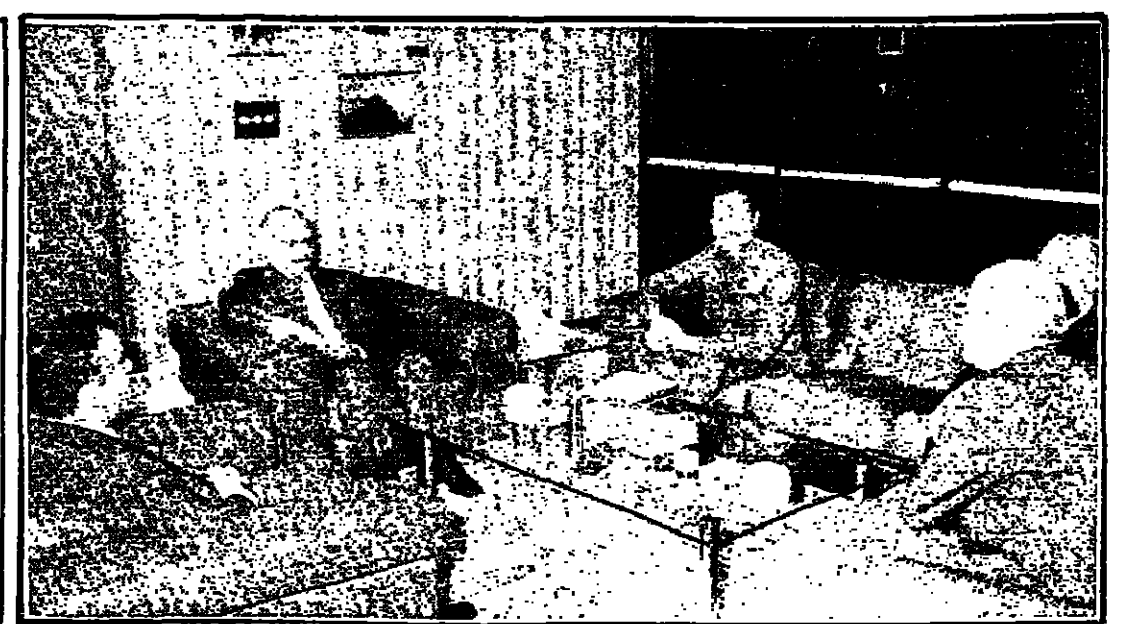
ART REVIEW

Ramadan's portraits depict human deprivation, anguish

By Meg Abu Hamdan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The work of Jaweid Ramadan, now on show in his first solo exhibition at the Jordan Artists Association Gallery in Jabal Luweibdeh, ranges from small, carefully drawn portraits in pencil to oils depicting human deprivation and anguish. Nestling in between are still life studies where textures and shading are rendered with an interesting striped precision. Although Ramadan studied painting at the Centre for Music and Fine Arts here in Amman and Educational

Art in Cairo, it is clear that he is still learning. His emerging style, that of figurative political comment is one, which if it is to succeed, needs a high degree of technical virtuosity. While it is a good sign that Ramadan should receive encouragement, it would have perhaps been better if he had waited until he had reached that standard, which would give his work a more subtle potency before exhibiting alone. The exhibition runs until May 3.



King Hussein during the visit he paid Tuesday to army headquarters. Also present are Crown Prince Hassan (left), Commander-in-Chief Sharif Zaid (centre), Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad Al Lawzi, and Prime Minister Mudar Badran (near right).

King visits army headquarters

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein, Supreme Commander of the Jordanian Armed Forces, visited on Tuesday afternoon the Armed Forces headquarters. He was accompanied by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister and Defence Minister Mudar Badran, and

Chief of the Hashemite Royal Court Ahmad Al Lawzi.

The King was received upon arrival by the commander-in-chief, the chief of staff, and several high-ranking officers, with whom he discussed topics of interest to the armed forces.

Hussein calls for Egypt's return

(Continued from page 1)

said, are passing through the "most intricate, grave state" caused by Israel's "challenge and occupation" in the west and Iran's "challenge and aggression" in the East.

The King said peace in the Middle East cannot be established without "restoring Arab rights, recovering Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories and granting the Palestinian people the right to self-determination, including its right to establish its own independent state."

In obstructing efforts to achieve a just and lasting peace in the region, Israel is "undermining the legal and international justification for its establishment under the United Nations partition resolution of 1947," he added.

King Hussein said the Gulf war can be ended by a "just settlement that gives every one his right and establishes a new beginning for honest relations that are based on good neighbourliness, mutual respect and compatibility between Iraq and the Arab states of the Gulf on the one hand and Iran on the other."

He said the NCC is a "new phase in our democratic experiment which is always moving ahead." "I am happy to see this group of compatriots (new NCC members) receiving Jordan's Arab banner from the previous NCC, confident in the future and believing in the mission of our country—the mission of the Great Arab Revolt."

The King said Jordanians pin great hopes on the NCC, because of "the great responsibility it is shouldering, and because the NCC confirms the country's commitment to the wise democratic process."

The King recalled in his speech that he had warned the previous NCC against the "currents of dismemberment and division which are blowing at our Arab World."

"Two years after that, we can see that the evil of these currents is aggravating while our enemy is still occupying all of Palestine and other cherished parts of the Arab lands, taking advantage of the atmosphere of sedition to

implement his designs and to escalate his repressive measures in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights."

He said the "humiliation dismemberment and differences dominating the Arab Nation are embarrassing those who want to befriend us and providing the Arab Nation's enemies with the opportunity to continue humiliating it."

The King said that Jordan's stand against the Israeli-sponsored West Bank Village Leagues stems from "our sure eagerness to maintain the unity of our kinsmen in the occupied West Bank, to support their steadfastness, and to bridge every gap of difference or discrimination among them" because under occupation, the inhabitants of the cities, villages, rural areas, merchants, farmers, workers, students, employees, men and women are fighting for their freedom, for protecting their holy places, homes, lands and rights.

The King said "each day proves the soundness of Jordan's policy and the significance of Jordan's stand in confronting the Zionist challenge."

The King said the previous NCC made a significant effort in evaluating the results of the five-year development plan. It also participated responsibly in approving the broadlines of the second five-year. "Foremost of what is required of all of us, whether citizens or officials in this connection, is to insist on achieving the goals of the social and economic development plan with the aim of building the country, ensuring its strength and food security, particularly in the field of developing agriculture and animal wealth."

The King said, "We must make further efforts to give our citizens the best training, experience, efficiency and good performance, to make manpower planning, and to place every person in the right position."

He said, "we should also distribute the fruits of development" to all the country and to all the citizens whether they are in the cities, villages, or desert.

King Hussein said that the foremost duties of the state is to "deepen the faith of citizens and institutions in the spirit of justice, the sovereignty and the prevalence of law and order, in order

to protect the lives and property of the citizens. We should also pay more attention to the civil service and consolidate the values of honesty and efficiency among its ranks in shouldering the trust and serving the community."

The King asserted that the tasks awaiting the new NCC members are great and important and expressed confidence that the new NCC is capable of continuing the march of progress and construction and asserting the role of the young people in renewal and advancement for the better. He said it is "our duty to raise our children according to genuine Arab values and according to the values of love of the homeland and the nation so that they can live as loyal citizens proud of their affiliation with their nation."

King Hussein hailed the achievements of the previous NCC as "a shining example of cooperation among the NCC, the government and the people, and we are always eager to provide such atmosphere and to make it a firm tradition and a pledge by every citizen and official."

The opening ceremony was attended by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Speaker of the NCC Suleiman Arar, speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Bahjat Al Talhouni, former prime ministers, ministers, senators, former ministers, heads of departments, heads of municipal and rural councils, high-ranking civilian and military officials, Muslim and Christian clergymen, dignitaries and tribal chiefs. The ceremony was also attended by the members of the Arab and foreign diplomatic corps in Amman and several Arab and foreign newsmen.

King Hussein's motorcade arrived at the NCC premises at about 11.00 a.m. together with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Mudar Badran, and Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad Al Lawzi.

The King was received by NCC Speaker Suleiman Arar, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Lt. Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker. At the arrival of the King the national anthem was played and he was greeted by a 21-gun salute. The King then reviewed the honour guard, after which he headed for the NCC hall.



Princess Basma decorates one of the long serving nurses at the Day of the Nurse ceremony held on Tuesday. (Petra photo)

Princess Basma stresses need for more nurses on Day of the Nurse

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Highness Princess Basma hailed Jordanian girls who have joined the nursing profession, thereby responding to the call of duty in serving one of the noblest professions.

In a ceremony held Tuesday at the Palace of Culture in the Hussein Youth City on the occasion of the Day of the Nurses, Princess Basma said Jordan has now an increasing demand for health services as a result of the rise in living standards and the spread of health awareness among citizens. She said there is, however, an acute shortage of nurses in Jordan, which is a common phenomenon in the developing countries. Princess Basma called for concentrating in educational and information plans on encouraging this positive trend so that Jordan could achieve self-sufficiency in this field.

President of the association of Jordanian nurses Fatimah Khalaf also made a speech hailing the role of nurses in the occupied Arab territories, and said their role there is effective and significant. Other speakers also praised the nursing profession and its importance in the life of community.

At the end of the ceremony, Princess Basma distributed awards to the nurses who spent more than 20 years in the profession as well as golden and silver medals to the excellent nursing graduates for 1980.

The ceremony was attended by Mrs. Mudar Badran, high-ranking officials of the health ministry, and several people employed in the nursing sector.

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Scouts draw up plan for 82/83

MADABA (Petra) — Scout supervisors from all parts of Jordan held a meeting at Madaba First Secondary School on Tuesday.

The 30 male and female supervisors participating in the meeting discussed a number of issues which included preparing a study for holding a seminar in July and drawing up a comprehensive plan for the years 1982 and 1983.

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

Minister discusses higher education

AMMAN (Petra) — The education council met on Tuesday evening under Education Minister and President of the Council Sa'id Tal. The council discussed the broadlines of the proposed scholastic plan for secondary education referred to it by the committee entrusted with preparing the plan. A working paper containing a summary of the proposed scholastic plan for the first, second and third secondary classes was submitted to the council by the committee.

Cooperative society plans improvements

AMMAN (Petra) — The general assembly of the Jordanian Cooperative Society for the production and marketing of eggs will hold a meeting on Thursday to discuss ways of improving the society's production and developing the methods of its work. The society's director, the director of the Agricultural Credit Corporation and the under secretaries of the ministries of industry and trade, agriculture, and supply will attend the meeting.

Mu'tah University seeks American help

AMMAN (Petra) — Assistant President of Mu'tah University Ali Muhafzeh left Amman on Tuesday for a three-day official visit to the United States. During the visit, Dr. Muhafzeh will tour several American universities to get acquainted with their educational systems. He will also discuss the possibility of concluding educational agreements with these universities, according to which Mu'tah University students would be sent to American universities to earn their doctorates and joint scientific research would be conducted as well as the exchange of expertise, professors and students.

Ambassador presents credentials

ANKARA (Petra) — Dr. Walid Al Sa'di presented on Tuesday his credentials as Jordan's ambassador to Turkey to Turkish President Kevan Evren.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Exhibitions

* Paintings by Juweid Ramadan, at the Department of Culture and Arts Gallery, Jabal Luweibdeh, opposite French Cultural Centre.

* Trajectory 80: Spanish paintings at the Jordan National Gallery.

* Carnet de Voyages, colour photos by Emmanuel Jarry, at the French Cultural Centre.

* Photos of Bedouins, by Sahar Serkh, opens 5:30 p.m. at The Holiday Inn Hotel.

Bridge

* First bridge tournament sponsored by the Jordan Bridge Association, at the Commodore Hotel, Wednesday April 28 till Saturday May 1. For information, contact Awwad Haddad at 65617 during working hours.

Today's weather

The weather will be fair in general with a gradual rise in temperature. Wind will be northwesterly moderate. Aqaba will have northerly moderate winds and calm sea.

	Overnight low	Daytime high
Amman	7	20
Aqaba	17	30
Deserts	8	26
Jordan Valley	17	30

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 16, Aqaba 27. Humidity readings: Amman 62 per cent, Aqaba 35 per cent.

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Ball in our court

EGYPTIAN President Hosni Mubarak strikes us as a man of dignity, poise, honour and self-respect. Since taking over from the late President Sadat, he has indicated that his regional policies will aim at restoring a measure of normalcy with the rest of the Arab states while not endangering the gains of the separate peace treaty with Israel. Now that the Sinai has been returned to Egypt, and peace with Israel has been consummated, everyone's attention seems to have turned to the question of future Egyptian-Arab relations.

We remain impressed by the personal sincerity and resoluteness of President Mubarak's statements about the need for Palestinian rights to be fully achieved. He seems more willing than his predecessor to take a principled stand on the Palestine issue and stick with it. But we are still unconvinced that the realism and forcefulness of Mr. Mubarak alone can have any effect on an Israeli state that is living and making war on the basis of unlimited American support. Our suspicion is that the Israelis do not take Egypt too seriously, now that the peace between them has been sealed, and that the Americans will not want to do anything to upset a growing military relationship between Cairo and Washington. Therefore we are anxious to see if Egypt can have any influence on Israel and the USA in terms of making peace with the Palestinians, while the prospects for restored Egyptian influence in the Arab World are slim given the reality of normal Egyptian-Israeli diplomatic ties. What we have now is an Egyptian nation and president with enormous dignity and self-satisfaction, but questionable power to influence events in the region. The ball remains in the Arabs' court, not in Egypt's.

Mubarak's message

AL RA'I: A correct reading of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak's speech at the Egyptian parliament on Monday can only be completed by considering the speech delivered by Dr. Sofi Abu Taleb, the speaker of the Egyptian parliament, as an explanation of the president's speech. In view of this, a number of important elements emerge. Dr. Abu Taleb stressed that real peace will not be established unless Jerusalem, the West Bank, Gaza and the Golan Heights are liberated. President Mubarak's speech stressed that the Palestinian issue is the crux of the Middle East crisis and that Egypt will not abandon its Arab role. The speech explained that no solution will be imposed on the Palestinian people. Egypt will not relinquish one inch of its lands in Tabat and that Egypt is ready to seek a reconciliation between Iraq and Iran because it considers this war a threat to the safety of Arabian Gulf states.

Thus we find in the speech of the Egyptian parliament speaker an explanation of what President Hosni Mubarak meant by comprehensive peace and Egypt's Arab role. What President Mubarak said about mediating between Iraq and Iran and the

Mounting Christian protests against Israeli persecution of Palestinians

The following statement was issued by Dr. Frank Maria, Chairman of the Ecumenical Affairs Committee of the National Association of Arab Americans.

The National Association of Arab Americans is a Washington-based organization addressing issues of social and political concern to the two-three million Americans of Arab ancestry.

Frank Maria, a native of Lowell, Massachusetts, and resident of Warner, New Hampshire, has long been involved on a volunteer basis in humanitarian and educational activity with respect to the objectives of justice and peace, especially in the Middle East. From 1968 to 1981, he served as Chairman of the Department of Near East and Arab Refugee Affairs for the Antiochian Orthodox Christian Archdiocese of North America and from 1970 until today he has represented the Archdiocese on the Governing Board of the National Council of Churches, the Middle East Committee and the Inter-faith Committee. Since 1979, he has also served as a member of NCC's Executive Committee. The Antiochian Archdiocese traces its religious heritage back to the time of Christ and to the Apostles Peter and Paul. In its memberships are American citizens of Lebanese, Syrian, Palestinian, Jordanian and other Arab ancestry.

By Paul A. Fisher

As the Christian world has just experienced the holy season of Easter, it is shocking and disturbing that Christian and Muslim children are being gunned down by the Israeli military in the land where Jesus was born, worked and was crucified.

Ever since the creation of the Jewish state of Israel at the expense of the land, homes, and even the lives of the indigenous Christian and Muslim people of Palestine, systematic aggression and oppression of Arab Christians and Muslims has been taking place in Israel and the Israeli occupied Arab Territories.

It is ironic that America, which is largely a Christian nation and which publicly deprecates violations of human rights and international law, makes this tyranny possible by its massive military and financial support of the Jewish state of Israel. This un-Christian policy toward the Holy Land, the place where Jesus sacrificed his life on the cross to set all men free, must be challenged by the American churches.

At this time the American churches must stand by the weak and oppressed people of Palestine to stop the Israeli military's systematic eradication of the Christian presence in the Holy Land. In Jesus' time the oppressors and the occupiers were the

Romans; today it is the Israeli military. Bethlehem, hillside nearly 2,000 years ago and announced the birth of "Christ the Lord."

Facts indicate that Christians and Muslims living in Palestine apparently are being systematically deprived of their homeland with the assistance and cooperation of the United States government.

Last November, for example, NC News Service reported that Fr. Ibrahim Ayad, a Lebanese priest of the Latin-Rite Patriarchate of Jerusalem told a Chicago luncheon group that the Israelis have a "systematic plan" to remove Christianity from Jerusalem.

Continuing, Fr. Ayad charged that the holy shrines are in danger, and that one constantly sees graffiti on the walls of convents, monasteries, and churches, telling Christians to go away.

"The Via Dolorosa -- the Way of the Cross which Christ followed on His way to Calvary has been changed," the Beirut-based priest said.

Another source knowledgeable of conditions in the Holy Land told the Wanderer that Christians visiting Jerusalem are unable to find Christian tourist guides, and are virtually forced to rely on Israeli guides to explain the

background of Christian events and holy places. This person expressly asked not to be identified because he already had lost good Jewish friends for relating facts about the Holy Land.

Dramatic change in population

There is little doubt that the indigenous Arabs in Palestine, Christian and Muslim, have been replaced by an enormous wave of immigrant Jews from various parts of the world, who came in response to Zionist efforts to reclaim Palestine after having been scattered throughout the world for 19 centuries.

Evidence of the dramatic transformation of Palestine is set forth in the authorized Israeli government travel guide, Facts about Israel.

The book notes that the Emperor Hadrian "interrupted" Jewish sovereignty over Palestine in the year 135, and that it was not restored for 19 centuries, when the modern state of Israel was proclaimed.

This official government publication states that there were only 70 Jews in Jerusalem by the end of the Middle Ages, and just 1,200 by the end of the 17th century.

However, following the growth of the Zionist movement in the late 1800s the population of Palestine in 1919 was: Jews, 58,000; Muslims, 568,000; and Christians 74,000.

Twenty-eight years later, in 1947, there was a significant change in these figures. The population at that time was: Jews, 614,000; Muslims, 1,091,000; and Christians, 146,000.

Now, 33 years later, these figures have been dramatically reversed. Today in Palestine the population is: Jews, 3,230,000; Muslims, 570,000; and Christians, 70,000. Of the latter group, approximately 35,000 are Catholics.

Why the change? Martin Haley, a member of the Order of the Holy Sepul-

chre of Jerusalem, indicated the reasons in an address before the order at a luncheon in New York in 1976. Speaking of the decimation of the Christian population in that region, he suggested that these people left because they "cannot eat... cannot work... cannot learn... (and) cannot live fully."

U.N. report on Palestine

Direct evidence of why the Palestinian people are finding it difficult to live fully in their homeland is set forth in a 115-page publication of the United Nations General Assembly which was released on Oct. 26th but has received little publicity. The document is a Report by the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories. It is the 13th such report made by that committee since 1970, and covers the period from July 25th, 1980 to August 31st, 1981.

The report catalogs a series of human rights violations inflicted upon the Christian and Muslim Palestinian population by the Israeli occupying forces. It is based upon information "that has not been contradicted by the government of Israel or that is commonly considered as reliable by that government."

In a covering letter to former U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, Ousmane Goudiam of Senegal, chairman of the special committee, wrote:

"The situation of human rights in the occupied territories has not changed from previous years. The information given in this report shows that the government of Israel, the occupying power, continues to follow a policy of annexation of these territories. Settlements continue to be established and others continue to be expanded; the number of Jewish settlers in these territories continues to increase. On the other hand, the civilian

population subjected to a constant repression which takes various forms..."

The report noted the negative attitude of the government of Israel toward the special U.N. committee, and observed that the Israeli representative to the United Nations made no response to a letter from the U.N.'s undersecretary for Political and General Assembly Affairs which asked for the Israeli response to the charges made in the document.

How Israelis acquire land

According to the report, the Israelis take land from Muslims and Christians by declaring certain lands as "state lands," declaring certain areas closed "for security reasons," and outright confiscation.

The U.N. document cites a number of incidents which resulted in many houses being sealed or demolished by Israeli authorities. Page 46 of the report records the following incident:

The premises of a small firm on the Jenin-Haifa road were demolished by the Israeli authorities; a fine of \$25,000 was levied on the owner to cover the expense of bulldozing. The reason for the demolition was, according to the authorities, the absence of a building permit. In all 32 houses, 14 in Ramallah and 18 in Nablus, were demolished for the same reason.

This account is followed by another case in which the owners of some property were threatened with demolition by the Israeli authorities. However, the destructive act was held in abeyance at the insistence of a lawyer pending resolution by court action. But, the report states, two weeks before the scheduled court hearing on the case, the first two demolitions took place.

Indeed, this record shows that between 1967 and 1980, 1,259 houses were demolished by Israeli government authorities.

In this regard, the U.N. document cites a plan published by the Jewish Agency Settlement Department which called for the establishments each year between 1980-1985 in order to absorb 150,000 settlers by the end of the period.

Commenting on the situation facing Muslim and Christian Palestinians, the U.N. report asserts that there is an iron fist policy vis-a-vis civilians.

Continuing, the report declares: "The special committee has noted in the past that the government of Israel continues to persist in following a policy, both directly and through the action of Israeli settlers, of extreme provocation of the civilian population and of severe repression of any reaction by civilians to this provocation."

The U.S. government has done little or nothing to remedy this situation. Moreover, the Wanderer has learned that no leverage is being applied to congressmen, senators, or the President to

help Christians in the Holy Land.

Church's constant concern

The Church has constantly been concerned about the situation in Palestine and particularly Jerusalem. In 1919, Pope Benedict XV expressed concern about the Holy Places and of the possible uprooting of the Christian community.

In a statement to President Jimmy Carter in June, 1980, Pope John Paul II said the question of Jerusalem is pivotal to a just peace in the Middle East. At the same time he urged that just attention be given to the issues affecting Lebanon and the whole Palestinian problem.

Six years earlier, on March 25th, 1974, Pope Paul VI issued an Apostolic Exhortation concerning The Church in the Holy Land, known as *Nobis in Animo*, in which he said there is a mysterious relationship between Palestine Jesus Christ, Peter, his successors, and Rome.

Historic Christian tie

This Middle East area, the Pope said, has become the spiritual heritage of the Christians of the whole world.

Turning specifically to the Christians who live in Palestine, the Pope said: "These brothers and sisters of ours, who live where Jesus lived and who, in the vicinity of the Holy Places, are the successors of the very first church which gave rise to all the other churches, enjoy precious merits in the sight of God. In a unique way they share daily in the sufferings of Christ, and live up to their name as Christians by the testimony of a lively faith, open-hearted love and genuine poverty, in accordance with the spirit of the Gospel."

At that point he pointedly noted the relationship of these Christians to the Holy Places themselves. His Holiness declared: "Were their presence to cease, the shrines would be without the warmth of this living witness, and the Christian Holy Places of Jerusalem and the Holy Land would become like museums. We have already had occasion to express openly our anxiety at the decreasing numbers of Christians in the ancient regions that were the cradle of our Faith."

Geography of salvation

Then the Pope made a point to relate the history of salvation to the geography of salvation. The Holy Places, he said, "possess the invaluable quality of providing faith with an indisputable support, enabling the Christian to come into direct contact with the setting in which 'the Word became flesh and dwelt among us'."

In this connection, it might be noted that if, as Fr. Ayad charges, the holy shrines are in danger, and the Via Dolorosa has been changed, then this geography of salvation, about which the Pope speaks, is threatened.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

safety of Arab states stresses Egypt's readiness to assume its Arab role.

President Mubarak's speech means that Egypt is extending its hands to the Arabs. As a matter of fact, the speech was a message addressed to the Arabs. This message deserves to be considered and studied.

Positive tendencies

AL DUSTOUR: Although it is still premature to pass judgement on Egypt's stand and its future policy, President Hosni Mubarak's speech revealed some positive indicators which eliminated some people's doubts about certain Egyptia concessions at the expense of the Palestinian people and their national rights.

President Mubarak, clearly and frankly, stressed that Egypt does not represent the Palestinian people and that it does not enjoy the right to negotiate on behalf of the Palestinian people. This gives one relief and indicates that the "autonomy" talks, to

be resumed after some days, will not lead to any results. Egypt adheres to the understanding that autonomy will bring the Palestinians closer to achieve their legitimate national rights, and that it applies to land and citizens. This stand completely contradicts the Israeli concept of autonomy which aims at annexing the land, with regarding the Arabs as an alien minority.

President Mubarak said the Palestinian issue is the key to any solution, which, in turn, must be accomplished within the framework of international legitimacy. This is reassuring because international legitimacy as we understand it means the application of United Nations Resolution 242. It is also reassuring to hear President Mubarak pointing out that establishing settlements on Palestinian territories will only increase the tension. This is a proof that Egypt opposes the Israeli policy of settlements and rejects the concept of regional expansion and annexation of lands.

But these positive tendencies will be meaningless unless Egypt presses the United States and convinces it of the need to work for the establishment of a comprehensive peace in the region, outside the framework of the Camp David agreements, and of the need to press Israel to change its policy of expansion and to respond to the international will in accordance with Resolution 242.

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3

5:30 Koran
5:50 Cartoons
6:30 Children's Programme
7:30 Local Programme on Development
8:30 News in Arabic
8:30 Arabic Series
9:30 Arabic Series
10:15 Cultural Symposium
11:15 News in Arabic

CHANNEL 6

6:00 French Programme
7:00 News in French
7:30 News in Hebrew
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Astronauts
9:10 Diamonds in the Sky
10:00 News in English
10:15 Dallas

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99-MHz, FM

7:00 Sign on
7:01 Morning Show
7:30 News Bulletin
7:40 Morning Show
8:00 Morning Show
8:30 30 Minute Theatre
10:00 Singing off
10:10 News Headlines
10:20 Pop Session
10:30 News Summary
10:40 Pop Session
10:50 News Bulletin
11:00 Instruments
11:10 News Bulletin
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24:00 News Bulletin

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT

04:00 Daybreak 04:00 The Breakfast Show
05:00 News roundup; reports, opinion, analyses 15:30 VOA Magazine: American, science, culture, letters 16:00 Special English News 16:15 Feature: Space and Man 16:30 Now Music USA 17:00 News Roundup; reports, opinion, analyses 17:30 VOA Magazine: American, science, culture, letters 18:00 Special English; news, feature: Space and Man 18:30 Now Music USA 19:00 News Roundup; reports, opinion, analyses 19:30 VOA Magazine: American, science, culture, letters 20:00 Special English; news, feature: Space and Man 20:30 Now Music USA 21:00 VOA World Report

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

GMT

04:00 Newsdesk 04:30 Country Style 04:45 Financial News 04:55 Reflections 05:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 05:30 The Brotherhood of Brass 05:45 The World Today 06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Famous Pianist of the Past 07:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 07:30 Letter from London 7:40 Book Choice 07:45 Report on Religion 08:00 World News; Reflections 08:15 The Motet 08:30 Brain of Britain 1952 09:00 World News; British Press Review 09:15 The World Today 09:30 Financial News 09:40 Look Ahead 09:45 Terry Wogan's Album Time 10:15 Letter from Everywhere 10:30 Jane Eyre 11:00 World News, News about Britain 11:15 Listening Post 11:30 Meridian 12:00 Radio Newsdesk 12:15 Nature Notebook 12:25 The Farming World 12:45 Sports Round-up 13:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 13:30 With Great Pleasure 14:15 Report on Religion 14:30 Newsdesk 15:15 Outlook 16:00 World News; commentary 16:15 Haydn 16:45 The World Today 17:00 News, Literature 17:05 News Ideas 17:40 Book Choice 17:45 Sports Round-up 18:00 World News; News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newsdesk 18:30 Top Twenty 19:00 Outlook 19:30 Stock Market Report; Look Ahead 19:45 Melodious Machines 20:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 20:30 Assignment 21:00 Network UK 21:15 A World of Wind and Brass 21:30 Jazz for the Ailing 22:00 World News; The World Today 22:25 Newsdesk 22:45 Sports Round-up 23:00 World News; Commentary 23:15 The Bridge of San Luis Rey 23:30 Top Twenty

ARRIVALS:

6:30 Karachi (PIA)
6:30 Cairo (EA)
8:55 Larnaca (CY)
9:00 Cairo
9:00 Dhahran
9:45 Kuwait
9:50 Muscat, Dubai
10:10 Abu Dhabi
10:15 Bucharest (TAROM)
10:30 Kuwait (KAC)
10:30 Jeddah (Saudia)
10:45 Bagdad
11:00 Cairo (EA)
11:45 Copenhagen, Athens
18:05 Paris (AF)
18:15 Zurich (SR)
19:15 Frankfurt (LH)
20:30 Beirut
01:00 Baghdad
01:00 Cairo
02:00 Baghdad

DEPARTURES:

3:00 Cairo
5:25 Frankfurt (LH)
6:45 Beirut
7:00 Athens
8:00 Katschi (PIA)
9:00 Rome (Alitalia)
9:00 Cairo (EA)
9:00 Beirut (MEA)
9:45 Athens, Amsterdam
11:00 Vienna, New York
11:30 Cairo
11:50 Athens, Copenhagen (SK)
12:00 London
16:15 Bucharest (TAROM)
16:30 Kuwait (KAC)
17:20 Jeddah
18:30 Cairo (EA)
19:00 Kuwait
19:00 Dhahran
19:15 Kuwait (Saudia)
19:30 Jeddah
19:30 Cairo
19:45 Bahrain, Doha
20:15 Baghdad
21:15 Dubai, Ras Al Khaimah
22:00 Baghdad

EMERGENCIES

DOCTORS:

Amman 775/773285
Hassan Kamal 56711/24794
Zarqa: Tariq Qumaysh (-)
Yahya Hussein Hajir 82384
Irbid: Ahmad Bashrawi 73925/74446
PHARMACIES:
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Jabal Al Nurah 36237
Wadi Al Nasr (-)
Al Shakhir (-)
Al Jihad 71547
Zarqa: Al Ghazawi 73791
TAXIS:
Firas 23427
Al Urdun 23850
Basmam 56736

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French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 42003
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Haya Arts Centre 65195
Al Hussein Youth City 67181
W.C.A.A. 41793
Y.W.M.C.A. 64551
Amman Municipal Library 34111
University of Jordan Library 84355/84366

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the International Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2.00 p.m.
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

MUSEUMS

Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m.-4 p.m., Sunday to Friday. Closed on Saturdays. Tel. 64240.
Palatium Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Cliffed Fort). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m.

4.00 p.m.). Closed on Tuesdays.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic

artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Museum.

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Saudi riyal 101.4/101.7
Lebanese pound 70.3/70.8
Syrian pound 57.7/58.1
Iraqi dinar 625.2/636
Kuwaiti dinar 1213.5/1216
Egyptian pound 330/334.2
Qatari riyal 95.1/95.5
UAE dirham 94.6/95
Omani rial 1003.6/1011.3
U.S. dollar 346/348
U.K. sterling 6146/17.9
West German mark 145.6/146.5
Swiss franc 176.4/177.5
French franc 55.8/56.1

Italian lire 26.4/26.6
(for every 100)
Japanese yen 144.9/145.8
(for every 100)
Dutch guilder 131.1/131.9
Belgian franc 77.2/77.7
Swedish crown 58.9/59.3

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Fire, fire, police 199
Fire headquarters 22099
Cablegram or telegram 18
Information 12
Jordan and Middle East trunk calls 18
Overseas radio and satellite calls 17
Telephone maintenance and repair service 11
Ambulance (government) 75111
Civil Defence rescue 61111
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) 36381-2
Municipal water service (emergency) 71125-6-7-8
Police headquarters 39141
Nighttime rescue patrol police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency 21111, 37777
Airport information (ALIA) 92205/92206
Jordan Television 73111
Radio Jordan 74111

MARKET PRICES

Tomatoes	200	150	Broad Beans	100	80
Eggplant (small)	230	180	Apples (Golden)	260	200
Potatoes (imported)	190	160	Apples (Double Red)	260	200
Marrow (small)	150	120	Apples (Starline)	260	200
Cabbage (small)	100	80	Lemons	170	140
Cucumber (large)	200	150	Oranges (Shamouti)	250	200
Hot Green Pepper	600	500	Oranges (Valencia)	160	130
Sweet Pepper	500	400	Castillejos (white)	130	100
Cauliflower	100	70	Carrot	130	120
Green onions	100	80	Turnips	150	120
Spinach	100	80	Beet	150	120
Coconut (piece)	330	280	Letts (a head)	100	70
Beans	450	400	Radish	180	180
Bananas	250	200	Sage	300	250
Bananas (Mukamas)					

AMF elects new president

KUWAIT (R) — United Arab Emirates (UAE) Planning Minister Said Ghobash Tuesday became the second president of the Abu Dhabi-based Arab Monetary Fund after Iraq withdrew its candidate for the post at the last minute.

Mr. Ghobash, a 36-year-old former UAE ambassador to Lebanon and the United States, succeeds Jawad Hashim, the fund's Iraqi founder-president, for a five-year term, the fund announced after its annual meeting here.

Iraq had put forward a former finance minister, Mr. Amin Abdul Karim, as a successor to Mr. Hashim but informed sources said a sizeable majority of the fund's members backed Mr. Ghobash.

Iraqi Finance Minister Tamer Razouki announced at Tuesday's meeting that his government was withdrawing Mr. Abdul Karim, who delegates said was a relatively unknown candidate. Some also were concerned that two consecutive Iraqi presidents set a bad

precedent.

The fund, which began operations in 1977, is the Arab world's equivalent of the Washington-based International Monetary Fund and exists mainly to help Arab countries with balance of payments difficulties.

Authorized and paid-up capital is 263 million Arab accounting dinars (\$1.1 billion) and it has 21 member states, although Egypt has technically been suspended for signing the 1979 peace treaty with Israel.

The fund's governors, who are the finance ministers of its member countries, also decided Tuesday to ask Arab central bank governors to undertake a new study of possible ways to increase Arab trade.

A major project under study is a clearing system for payments between member countries to pass through a central system, perhaps at the fund's headquarters.

A spokesman for the central bank governors said Tuesday that they would consider this plus

proposals for a special Arab currency, direct trade financing facilities from the fund and direct swaps of funds between central banks.

The fund, normally very low-key, shot into the headlines in 1979 when it said it would stop all financial dealings with Canada if Ottawa moved its embassy to Jerusalem from Tel Aviv. Canada later dropped the idea.

Tanker owners say scrap supertankers

OSLO (R) — Independent tanker owners called Tuesday for more supertankers to be scrapped to improve the health of the market and the standards of safety at sea.

Intertanko, the International Association of Independent Tanker Owners, said in a statement that a fleet of nine million tonnes deadweight should be sold for scrap by the end of this month.

It said oil companies should scrap more obsolete tankers to improve safety at sea, and they should avoid selling older vessels to speculative buyers for trading.

Up to a third of the world supertanker fleet, or about 120 million tonnes deadweight, has been lying idle during the world oil glut.

ADB raises \$3.2b for lending

MANILA (R) — The Asian Development Bank (ADB) Tuesday achieved its target of raising \$3.2 billion in new contributions to its fund for lending to the poorest countries in the Asia-Pacific region.

After an unexpectedly lengthy meeting here of the 17 donor countries to the Asian Development Fund (ADF) stretching over

two days, ADB President Masao Fujioka announced that the revised target had been reached.

The Japanese had agreed to match other extra contributions dollar for dollar, but informed sources said some of the delay in reaching the target stemmed from France's reluctance to commit more funds without strings and from efforts to obtain more money from other West European members.

Bonn urges EEC to end argument on farm prices

LUXEMBOURG (R) — West Germany Tuesday urged its European Economic Community (EEC) partners to end a long-standing argument about money and unblock annual price increases for the community's eight million farmers.

At a meeting of EEC foreign ministers here, West Germany's Hans-Dietrich Genscher pressed his colleagues to reach a speedy settlement on Britain's demands for refunds on its community membership bill.

"The community has other

priorities," officials quoted the West German minister as saying. "We must drop the link that Britain has established between its budget refund demands and EEC farm prices."

Tuesday's budget negotiations, the first for more than a month, began with private talks between British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym and the Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans, who is chairing the talks.

Farmers maintain that they are being unfairly penalised. Higher milk, beef, mutton and lamb prices should have come into effect from the start of this month and the delay has cost farmers around \$350 million in lost income.

During their talks Tuesday, officials said, the ministers were also due to discuss the Falkland Islands crisis, the Middle East and other international political issues.

Mr. Pym, attending his first formal EEC ministerial council since becoming foreign secretary earlier this month, was expected to seek continuing support from the community for Britain's strong line against Argentina over its seizure of the Falkland Islands.

Instant homes for the homeless

INVERNESS, Scotland — Friendly business ties between a Scottish plastics firm and an African country have led to the development of a new plastic house kit which could set the scene for launching mass house building programmes worldwide to ease the plight of countless millions of homeless people.

Humble Manufacturing, of Dalross Industrial Estate, Inverness, has created an all-plastic ready-to-build house kit which is the first of its kind to be manufactured entirely automatically — thus cutting the cost by nearly 50 per cent.

And it's because of its cheapness and the simplicity of assembling — it takes two semi-skilled men only two days to construct — that the firm is certain it will be a huge success in Third World countries.

"Our company has had trading connections with Nigeria for many years," says factory manager Ken Peacock, "and three years ago we discovered that the country's requirements for housing would be around 400,000 units per year."

"There was no way that they could produce that amount of accommodation without skilled labour, so one of our directors decided to design a house which could tackle the problem. The whole thing was undertaken with Nigeria in mind, but it can be used perfectly well in other countries."

The house — made from glass reinforced plastic — comprises separate sheets of plastic which have tie rods running through the panels.

The kit includes plumbing fittings, such as pipes, shower unit, toilet-ware and electrical fittings.

"The panels," says Mr. Peacock, "measure eight feet by four feet and the walls comprise two skins, with a rigid cavity foam filling in between. It will not be affected in temperatures up to 80 degrees C and it is thermally insulated. Not only that, but the main shell has been designed to withstand gales of over 100 mph."

Customers can order kits with up to six bedrooms, and a lounge, kitchen, toilet and shower room, are incorporated.

"The beauty of the product," adds Mr. Peacock, "is that it can be adapted to whatever size you wish, simply by adding more panels. The owner can buy a kit with any colour he wishes for both interior and exterior walls — and the weathering properties are very good."

"The paintwork should last a long time and the panels can be repaired simply by placing a new sheet over a crack or hole and bonding it on."

"Up until now modular houses have been built either by hand or by a semi-automatic process. What is new is that our machines reduce the thickness of the walls by half thereby cutting the cost proportionally, so we break into the lower end of the market."

Launched in December at an international building exhibition in Birmingham, England, the house has attracted a lot of attention worldwide.

"Our two salesmen in Nigeria," says Mr. Peacock, "are quite confident of coming to us soon with orders worth £900,000 — and people from Kenya, Mexico, and South Korea have been to see the showhouse. We have also had very strong inquiries from Equatorial Guinea and Venezuela."

The product took three years to develop — during which time the company encountered a few problems not normally associated with designing for the European market.

The company hope to produce 500 units per year initially, eventually building up to 1500. Even the manufacturing process will be flexible.

"We can either produce the kits here and export them directly," says Mr. Peacock, "or sell off a plant to a particular country and they can manufacture the houses themselves. Either way, it has to be a bonus for people who need a lot of houses quickly — and cheaply."

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One sterling	1.7760/70	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2236/39	Canadian dollars
	2.3760/70	West German marks
	2.6385/415	Dutch guilders
	1.9638/48	Swiss francs
	44.800/815	Belgian francs
	6.1990/2010	French francs
	1312.30/80	Italian lire
	238.75/90	Japanese yen
	5.8740/60	Swedish crowns
	6.0555/75	Norwegian crowns
	8.0650/70	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	350.00/50	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — The market was generally firm, encouraged by the resilience of sterling despite the Falklands crisis, dealers said Tuesday.

Although overall volume remained light, price rises were supported to some extent by small institutional demand, they added. The F.T. index at 1500 was up 5.1 to 573.1, above its level before the Falklands dispute.

Among the leaders, GKN, Hawker Siddeley, ICI, Marks, Tubes and Plessey were 4p to 6p higher. North American issues were also mostly higher but gold shares eased with the bullion price.

Banks were mixed, with Lloyds recovering 2p of recent losses to 408. Oils met profit-taking, Lasso dipping 12p to 347 and B.P. Shell and Ultramar losing between 4p and 6p. Properties, weak on press comment Monday, were steadier, Land Securities adding 3p to 278.

Tarmac ended 32p higher at 524 after better than expected 1981 results and a one for one capitalisation. Tozer Kemsley fell 6p to 70 after 78 and Laing fell 1p to 80p, also after results.

Government bonds ended below the highs, but still up 1/4 or 1/2 point after another quiet session.

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SPORTS

Santana names last player for Brazil's World Cup squad

RIO DE JANEIRO (R) — Brazilian soccer manager Tele Santana Monday chose midfielder Falcao, who plays for Roma in Italy, as the 22nd and last player in his World Cup squad.

A spokesman for the Brazilian Football Federation (CBF) announced Falcao's selection and said he still had to play some matches for Roma before traveling to Brazil to join the rest of the squad.

Earlier Monday the CBF named six other players drafted into the squad—Zico, Junior and

Leandro of Flamengo, Paulo Isidoro and Batista of Gremio and Dircceu, who has been playing for Atletico Madrid in Spain.

Falcao's selection to complete the squad had been widely expected.

In the World Cup finals in Spain, Brazil play in Group Six with Scotland, the Soviet Union and New Zealand.

The Brazilian squad is: Goalkeepers — Valdir Peres (Sao Paulo), Paulo Sergio (Botafogo), Carlos (Ponte Preta), Defenders — Edevaldo (Inter-

nacional), Edinho (Fluminense), Oscar (Sao Paulo), Juninho (Ponte Preta), Luizinho (Atletico Mineiro), Pedrinho (Vasco da Gama), Junior (Flamengo), Leandro (Flamengo).

Midfield — Toninho Cerezo (Atletico Mineiro), Renato (Sao Paulo), Socrates (Corinthians), Dircceu (Atletico Madrid), Zico (Flamengo), Paulo Isidoro (Gremio), Batista (Gremio), Falcao (Roma).

Forwards — Serginho (Sao Paulo), Eder (Atletico Mineiro), Careca (Guarani).

Lendl challenges McEnroe for No. 1 spot

DALLAS (R) — Czechoslovak Ivan Lendl, star of the men's tennis circuit for the last eight months, has staked a strong claim to be ranked the world's best player by beating John McEnroe for the fourth consecutive time.

McEnroe, currently number one in the Association of Tennis Professionals (ATP) computer rankings, was beaten 6-2, 3-6, 6-3, 6-3 in the World Championship Tennis (WCT) final by 22-year-old Lendl Monday night.

It was Lendl's 77th win in 79 matches since the U.S. Open last September and earned him \$150,000, the richest first prize offered in tournament play.

McEnroe, who has been suffering from an injury to his left ankle and had it heavily strapped during the match, had no excuses.

"Ivan just played too well," he said. "Sure I'd rather have played him when I was absolutely 100 per cent, but I didn't lose because my ankle let me down."

"He hits the ball so hard that he's always going to be difficult."

Yugoslav manager names 17 for Spain

BELGRADE (R) — Yugoslav soccer manager Miljan Miljanic Tuesday named 17 players in his World Cup squad, leaving the remaining places to be filled after international matches against Romania and Bulgaria in early May.

The 17-strong squad is: Goalkeeper — Dragan Pantelic.

Defenders — Velimir Zajec, Zlatko Krmpotic, Zoran Vujovic, Nenad Stojkovic, Nikola Jovanovic, Milos Hrstic, Ivan Gudeli, Ivo Jerolimov.

Midfield — Vladimir Petrovic, Edhem Sliji, Ivica Surjak.

Forwards — Alatko Vujovic, Milos Sestic, Vahid Halilhodzic, Safet Susic, Predrag Pasic.

England's lineup for World Cup: Adequate players but not enough international quality

LONDON (A.P.) — England will play this year in the World Cup finals for the first time since 1970, but that has not stopped widespread media criticism of team manager Ron Greenwood.

England just edged out Romania to qualify after a series of surprise results in its European group, and Greenwood was blamed for unimpressive selection.

Hungary eventually topped the group and England clinched a place in Spain despite losing to such relatively minor teams as Norway and Switzerland.

After four years in charge Mr. Greenwood has yet to settle on a first-choice lineup. He has too many adequate players and not enough of true international quality.

England's record since winning the World Cup in 1966 is unimpressive. Qualification for the 1970 World Cup was a formality. England automatically played as defending champion, failing to make it past the second phase. But in both 1974 and 1978 the team failed to qualify for the finals.

There is widespread pessimism about the current team's chances in Spain, even though England has been drawn in a fairly undemanding opening round group along with France, Kuwait and Czechoslovakia.

Greenwood's apparent insistence on playing veterans like Mick Mills and Dave Watson has angered critics, but a fine win against Northern Ireland in March has, temporarily at least, lessened the pressure on the England manager.

Greenwood, 60, former manager of West Ham United, experimented in that match and the team responded with an enterprising 4-0 victory.

The most outstanding feature of the game was the performance of Manchester United midfielder Ray Wilkins as a continental style sweeper.

Greenwood feels it might be necessary to play a sweeper in some World Cup games. Wilkins took to the role very quickly.

"We won't be using the tactic all the time," Greenwood said, "but it is another option we have added to our repertoire."

Brighton centerback Steve Foster and West Bromwich Albion striker Cyril Regis both made their international debuts against Northern Ireland and performed impressively, while Tottenham's precocious midfielder star Glenn Hoddle was given another chance to influence the national team to the same extent he inspires his club side.

Hoddle, darling of the English media, seems to be the most naturally gifted England player. But a series of disappointing international performances and a tendency to drift out of a game when things are going badly, make him very much a fringe choice.

Some in Greenwood's legion of critics would like to see the England team built around Hoddle's long passing game, but the manager — despite being an advocate of attacking soccer — has shown a reluctance to gamble on Hoddle's skills.

Greenwood instead has built his team around solid, dependable but essentially uninspiring players like defenders Mills, Watson and Phil Neal, and vastly experienced men like Trevor Brooking, Steve Coppel and captain Kevin Kee-



This profile is one of a series of feature stories on soccer teams that will play in the World Cup in Spain June 11-July 13. England will play in group four along with France, Kuwait and Czechoslovakia.



concerns the goalkeeping role. Ray Clemence of Tottenham and Peter Shilton of Nottingham Forest have rotated since Greenwood took over as manager in 1978 but such a system would be unhackable in Spain.

At full back Greenwood can choose between veterans Mills and Neal or the more enterprising combination of Anderson and Sansom, while West Bromwich

England's midfield shows more promise. Wilkins and his club mate Bryan Robson both are intelligent playmakers and likely starters, while the third spot probably will be contested by Hoddle, the clever but slowing Trevor Brooking and hard-working Terry McDermott of Liverpool, who has been a prolific goalscorer at club level this season.

Morley, Coppel and Laurie Cunningham of Real Madrid are the contenders for a place on the wing. Keegan and Manchester City's speedy but injury-prone Trevor Francis are the two outstanding strikers, but do not link well together.

That leaves Greenwood with a real problem. But with the bustling Regis, Cologne's Tony Woodcock and Aston Villa's Peter Witte all challenging for a place, he has plenty of alternatives.



Viv Anderson... enterprising defender



Steve Coppel... strong contender

Austria seeking to halt Czechoslovakia's 19 years run

VIENNA (R) — Austria will be seeking their first victory over fellow-World Cup finalists Czechoslovakia for 19 years in the soccer friendly here Wednesday night.

Both teams are expected to use the match to try out players. Czechoslovak Manager Jozef Venglos having little choice in the matter with a number of his men injured.

Midfielder Jan Kozak was hurt in a League match on Sunday and among other absentees will be Zdenek Nehoda, Marian Masny and Ladislav Vizek. Nehoda was not picked for the match but Masny and Vizek were in the original selection.

Premysik Bickovsky, who was to have rested, will replace Kozak in

reserve players such as goalkeeper Klaus Lindenberger, defenders Bernd Kraus and Johann Pregebauer, midfielder Anton Pichler and striker Max Hagmayr, who are all included in the match squad.

Date set for world all-star match for benefit of UNICEF

NEW YORK (R) — The 1982 world all-star soccer match for the benefit of UNICEF, the United Nations Children's Fund, will be played on August 7 at East Rutherford, New Jersey, the organizers said.

A new format for the match was announced by Dr. Joao Havelange, President of the International Football Federation (FIFA), in a message read to a press conference here Monday night.

In the two previous matches, a team of players drawn from all over the world played club teams — Borussia Dortmund of West Germany in 1979 and FC Barcelona of Spain in 1980.

Dr. Havelange said that FIFA would name the selected players in July, during the last week of the World Cup finals in Spain.

Gene Edwards, President of the U.S. Soccer Federation, said that Pele of Brazil and Franz Beckenbauer of West Germany would be the honorary captains of the rest of the world and Europe respectively, in recognition of their contributions to soccer.

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WORLD

Drunken Korean policeman kills 55 on shooting spree

SEOUL (R) — A drunken policeman killed at least 55 people after quelling his mistress and then ended his eight-hour rampage by blowing himself to pieces with hand grenades, authorities said Tuesday.

His mistress, who was among the 37 people reported by police to have been wounded, said the quarrel erupted when she woke her lover while trying to brush a fly off his chest.

The policeman, Woo Bom-Kon, roamed the surrounding countryside, firing rifles and throwing hand grenades at villagers before killing himself in a

remote farmhouse at dawn.

The events in the southern province of Kyongsang-Namdo prompted South Korea's interior minister and the national police chief to offer their resignations although they did not actually quit their posts.

Police said Woo stole two rifles from the police station and later broke into a reserve army depot to take six hand grenades.

They said Woo, an ex-marine, fired wildly at anything that moved, and even made door-to-door calls, killing anyone who answered his knock.

In another village, he killed 18

people, police said.

At a third village, Woo killed 24, including all three members of one family, police said.

In Seoul, a special cabinet committee, chaired by Prime Minister Yoo Chang-Soon, was formed to investigate the killings.

Authorities ordered four policemen at Woo's station to be arrested for neglect of duty.

Antwerp explosion kills 1

ANTWERP, Belgium (R) — A barge used for transporting oil exploded Tuesday in a shipyard near Antwerp, killing one man and seriously wounding four, police said. They said the men were beginning repair work on the Belgian vessel when the blast ripped through it. A further four people were slightly injured.

Reagan's assailant goes on trial

WASHINGTON (R) — The trial of John Hinckley, the college dropout and drifter who is accused of trying to assassinate President Reagan, began Tuesday in a crowded courtroom amid tight security.

Chief Prosecutor Roger Adelman listed President Reagan among government witnesses although it was not certain he would appear in person.

Teenage actress Jodie Foster, who played the part of a young prostitute in the film Taxi Driver, has already given the court a deposition on videotape.

Hinckley was conceded he fired on March 20 last year a .22-calibre pistol which seriously wounded Mr. Reagan and three other men outside a hotel here. But he has pleaded not guilty on grounds of insanity to the charges of attempted murder and assault.

Gregory Craig, a defence lawyer, said Monday that no one disputes that Hinckley was suf-

Chinese domestic airliner crashes

PEKING (R) — A Trident aircraft of the Chinese national airline CAAC crashed Monday on a domestic flight from the southern city of Canton to the popular resort of Guilin, a Chinese official said.

There was no immediate indication of the number of casualties or whether there were any survivors.

The official, contacted by telephone at Canton airport, said the crash was being investigated.

Guilin is one of China's main holiday centres for foreign tourists, many of whom fly in via Canton.

Asked whether any foreigners were on board the flight, the official replied: "It's not yet clear. Please call back tomorrow."

The last known air crash in China also involved a British-built Trident airliner, which ploughed into a factory outside Peking on March 14, 1979, shortly after taking off from an airport in the Western suburbs.

China never disclosed how many people died in that accident but said merely that 44 people were killed or injured.

BRUSSELS (R) — Portuguese President Antonio Ramalho eanes arrived in Belgium Tuesday for a four-day visit amid signs that the 1984 target date for his country's entry into the European Economic Community (EEC) might be achieved.

His visit, during which he will hold talks with EEC Commission President Gaston Thorn, is

Vietnamese aide raps China at Indian banquet

NEW DELHI (R) — Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has accused China of aggravating a threat to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Mr. Thach, speaking at a dinner in his honour in New Delhi Monday night, said China was pursuing a policy of expansionism and this was responsible for persisting tension in the region.

The Vietnamese minister, who arrived here last Saturday for a six-day official visit, said that Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea wanted to live in peace.

intended to give a decisive boost to Portugal's five-year-old quest for EEC membership, Portuguese officials here said.

Negotiations have now reached a crucial stage, according to EEC commission officials, and must be completed by the end of this year to allow time for ratification if Portugal is to join the 10-member community on Jan. 1, 1984.

"Up to now the schedule of negotiations has been respected. The signs are encouraging and we could still see Portugal in the community by 1984," a commission spokesman said.

Negotiations in five areas—monetary questions, aid for Portugal's poor regions, atomic policy, transport and capital movements—have already been completed, and a strict timetable has been established for completing the rest by the end of the year.

Gen. Eanes was met at the airport by King Baudouin and Queen Fabiola of Belgium and was scheduled to spend the rest of the day in official engagements with them before getting down to political business Wednesday.

His meeting Wednesday with Mr. Thorn will be followed by talks with Belgian Foreign Minis-

ter Leo Tindemans, current president of the EEC council of ministers.

Mr. Tindemans told Portuguese Prime Minister Francisco Pinto Balsemão here last January that during its six-month presidency ending in June Belgium would make Spain and Portugal's bid for EEC membership a priority.

Since then, a one-year timetable involving the division of areas for negotiation into three packages has been drawn up, and talks on the first package were almost completed last February.

The one outstanding issue from this package is the question of investment by foreign firms in Portugal following EEC entry. Portugal is seeking special measures enabling it to control such investment during a transitional period.

The issue was discussed again at

an EEC ministerial meeting in Luxembourg Monday, but differences were not resolved.

Portugal is seeking the right to veto any foreign investment above a level of \$170,000 for a five-year period, but the EEC has said the threshold should be \$4 million and the transitional period three years.

Gen. Eanes' visit, which follows one by Mr. Thorn to Lisbon earlier this month, is the first by a Portuguese president to EEC headquarters and the officials said it was timed to carry maximum political weight in the delicate talks that lie ahead.

These include the dismantling of tariff barriers between the EEC and Portugal, which some EEC countries fear could bring a flood of cheap goods in sectors like textiles which are hit by recession, the free movement of workers, and agriculture.

Sirhan parole hearing opens

SOLEDA, California (R) — A parole board hearing opened Monday on a petition to rescind the 1984 parole date for Sirhan Sirhan, the Palestinian immigrant convicted of killing Sen. Robert Kennedy in 1968.

Monday's schedule called for general opening statements by Raymond Brown, chairman of the California Board of Prison Terms, Los Angeles assistant district

attorney (prosecutor) Thomas Trapp, and Sirhan's lawyer, Luke McKissack.

Mr. McKissack said Sirhan, who has a perfect disciplinary record in prison and has won top grades in college correspondence courses, was not optimistic about his chance to win freedom.

Sirhan himself will have a chance to testify before the three-member panel of the community release board.

\$85 million military aid for Tunisia slated

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — Tunisia and the United States are expected to sign an \$85-million military sales credit agreement this week during the visit of Tunisian Prime Minister Mohammed Mzali to Washington.

The large increase in fiscal year 1982 Foreign Military Sales credits (FMS) for Tunisia, up from \$15 million in fiscal year 1981, is designed to counter Tunisia's heavily armed neighbour, Libya.

"The major trigger" for the

increase, according to a State Department official, "was the Gafsa incident of 1980 in which Libyan supporters... tried to stimulate a rebellion within Tunisia through an outside sponsored or supported group."

The official, briefing reporters April 26 on Mr. Mzali's visit to Washington, said the U.S. Congress has been asked for another increase in foreign military sales credits for Tunisia—to \$140 million—in fiscal year 1983.

Salvadorean right rejects Christian Democrat appeal

SAN-SALVADOR (R) — Right-wing parties controlling El Salvador's new constituent assembly have moved quickly to endow it with authority over most of the government.

At one of the assembly's first sessions they voted last night to give it power to issue legislation, write a constitution and appoint the president, vice president, supreme court and appeal judges.

In a move circumscribing the power of the president the assembly also gave itself authority to veto his appointment of ministers and vice ministers.

The centrist Christian Democrats, who lost to the combined rightist parties in elections last month, opposed the measures. They insisted the assembly's role should be limited to writing a constitution and appointing the president, vice president and high-ranking judges.

But the rightists, who control 36 of the 60 seats in the assembly, said it was the only democratically-elected body in El Salvador and should have the greatest authority.

The right-wing parties also rejected an appeal by the Christian Democrats to have the decisions ruled by consensus.

They argued that their combined majority in the assembly gave them the right to guide the

direction of the body.

Christian Democratic leader Julio Rey Prendes said one of the measures adopted would effectively block implementation of the planned second stage of agrarian reform designed to undercut support for leftist guerrillas.

Secretary of State Alexander Haig has said that the level of U.S. aid to El Salvador would be determined by adherence to the reform principles.

Fighting starts in the Paghman

NEW DELHI (R) — At least 35 Soviet and Afghan soldiers have been killed in a clash with anti-government rebels in a strategic district north-west of Kabul, diplomatic sources said here Tuesday.

The sources said a Soviet armoured contingent withdrew after occupying the rebel stronghold of Kojja Musafer, a village near Paghman, following the fighting on April 19.

Other western sources reported significant military activity over the past two weeks around Paghman, 20 kilometres north-west of Kabul, after a winter lull.

The Americans were also displeased with New Delhi's recognition of the pro-Soviet Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin government in Kampuchea. From the Indian standpoint, a major irritant is the delay in construction of U.S. supplies of enriched uranium for India's Tarapur atomic plant because India refuses to sign the nuclear non-proliferation pact.

India is also concerned at the stated U.S. intention to substantially reduce its contributions to the International Development Association (IDA).

As well as trying to mend its relations with Washington, India is engaged in moves to normalise ties with Peking.

MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

353 Egyptian detainees released

CAIRO (R) — A batch of 353 Egyptian political and religious detainees were released Tuesday, the official Middle East News Agency reported. Interior Minister Hassan Abu Basha, in a statement issued by the agency, said those freed did not constitute any security risk. Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak has repeatedly said those who were proved not to have committed any offence harmful to the country's security should be released. Last September, the late President Anwar Sadat detained about 1,600 people after sectarian clashes in a Cairo suburb. Several groups of those detained have already been released on Mr. Mubarak's orders.

U.S. proposes to sell more arms to Israel, Egypt

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. Defence Department told congress Monday it intended to sell additional arms to both Israel and Egypt. The announcement came a day after Israel handed over to Egypt the last occupied part of the Sinai Peninsula it occupied in 1967. The Pentagon said it would sell Israel 11 additional F-15 fighters worth \$510 million and Egypt 300 air-to-air Sidewinder missiles valued at \$34 million. The Sidewinder missiles are designed for use on the F-16 fighters the United States is supplying the Egyptian Air Force.

Moroccan premier arrives in Bahrain

BAHRAIN (R) — Moroccan Prime Minister Maati Bousaid arrived in Bahrain Tuesday from Kuwait, where he has been seeking Kuwaiti investment in development projects. Bahrain is the second leg of Mr. Bousaid's Gulf tour, which will also take him to the United Arab Emirates, Qatar and Oman. He told a news conference in Kuwait Monday night he had suggested the establishment of a joint Kuwaiti-Moroccan investment bank and the financing of some development projects by Kuwait. Morocco would ease all restrictions in the way of Kuwaiti investment, he said. Mr. Bousaid said Kuwaiti and Moroccan officials would meet on May 20 to follow up discussions on ways to strengthen bilateral ties.

Iraqi summer time to begin in May

BEIRUT (R) — Iraq will put the clock forward one hour from the beginning of May, the Iraqi News Agency (INA) said Monday. Iraqi summer time, four hours ahead of GMT, will be in force until Sept. 30.

U.S. aide covers military aid to Ankara in talks

ANKARA (R) — Assistant U.S. Defence Secretary Richard Perle began talks Tuesday on military cooperation and arms supplies for Turkey, American officials said. The talks, scheduled to last until Wednesday, are the first held by a special U.S.-Turkish defence committee set up last December to speed implementation of cooperation agreements, including those covering U.S. arms supplies. The U.S. is keen to strengthen Turkey's defences on the south-eastern flank of the NATO alliance. Mr. Perle is due to leave Turkey on Thursday.

Tehran continues anti-Kurdish drive

LONDON (R) — Iranian revolutionary guards backed by aircraft killed 20 Kurdish guerrillas in a fresh attack on the western town of Divandarreh Monday, the national news agency IRNA reported. IRNA said the guerrillas had cleared the town of the rebels after an armed encounter in which one of the guerrilla leaders of the powerful Kurdish Democratic Party (KDP) had also died. It said an attempt by Kurds to blow up a dam near the western town of Bukan had been foiled by government forces.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN
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Neither vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♠ 754
♥ 107
♦ 3752
♣ Q1062

WEST
♠ 9
♥ A J 98
♦ 9643
♣ 8743

EAST
♠ Q J 108
♥ 542
♦ A 108
♣ J 95

SOUTH
♠ A K 632
♥ K Q 63
♦ K Q
♣ A K

The bidding:
South West North East
2 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
2 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass
4 ♠ Pass Pass Pass
Opening lead: Nine of ♠.

So much has been written about ducking and holding up, that many players feel it is a "crime" to win a trick early in the play. That can be a dangerous philosophy, as East learned to his cost.

North-South were using weak two bids, so two clubs was South's only strong, forcing opening bid. After North's two diamond response, which was negative, the rest of the auction was natural. We tend to quibble a little with North's raise to three spades even though he held three trumps and a ruffing value in hearts;

we would have preferred a second discouraging response before raising spades.

West did not find the lead of any side suit attractive, so he opted for his singleton trump—normally a poor choice. East played the ten and declarer won. The king of hearts lost to the ace and West, fearful of breaking a minor suit, continued with the jack of hearts.

Declarer won the queen, cashed the ace-king of clubs and entered dummy with a heart ruff. The queen of clubs was led, and when the jack dropped, declarer discarded the king of diamonds, concealing the queen. Next came the ten of clubs. East, who had read something somewhere about trump control (could it have been in this column?), saw no reason to ruff with a winning trump ("Why waste it?"), and declarer sluffed his remaining diamond honor.

The rest was easy. A diamond ruff enabled declarer to get to his hand to lead his last heart and ruff in dummy. East could overruff or not as he pleased—the defenders could get no more than the ace of hearts and two trumps.

Had East realized that it could not cost to ruff the fourth club, declarer would have been defeated. Declarer can still discard his diamond as East ruffs, but East can now switch to a trump, extracting dummy's last lung. Declarer would then be unable to ruff his last heart, and would be down one.

Mrs. Gandhi accepts Reagan's invitation

By Granville Watts
Reuter

NEW DELHI — A decision by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to visit Washington for talks with President Reagan has raised hopes here of a breakthrough in sagging Indo-American relations.

Mrs. Gandhi said at the weekend she would visit the United States next July after going to Moscow in June to take up a long-standing invitation from President Ronald Reagan.

Analysts here said the visit to Moscow and Washington showed her interest in keeping a balance between the two superpowers.

Mrs. Gandhi has consistently denied that India has a tilt towards the Soviet Union, India's main arms supplier and a major trading partner.

The Indian leader, during an official visit to Saudi Arabia, said in an interview with the Saudi

newspaper Al-Riyadh that she was neither pro-Soviet, nor anti-U.S., but acted only in her country's interest.

Mrs. Gandhi is going to Moscow after repeated requests following an invitation first made when President Brezhnev visited Delhi in Dec. 1980.

By contrast Mrs. Gandhi accepted almost immediately an invitation by President Reagan which arrived in New Delhi only a few days ago.

Mrs. Gandhi met Mr. Reagan at the Cancun North-South summit in Mexico last October, and the two leaders were reported to have got on well.

The Indian Express newspaper said that both Washington and Delhi saw the coming meeting of the two leaders as a serious attempt to improve bilateral relations.

Neither side, however, was underplaying the differences that exist between the two countries, the paper said.

Mrs. Gandhi has not been in Washington as prime minister since 1971 when relations took a nose dive over what Indians saw as a pro-Pakistan bias by then-president Richard Nixon in the 1971 Indo-Pakistan War over Bangladesh.

U.S. arms supplies to India were discontinued from that time and Delhi turned to the Soviet Union for military support.

Moscow has since been supplying the bulk of India's weapons, including up-to-date MiG-25 aircraft and modern armour.

The Indian government, however, has recently been diversifying its sources of arms and is purchasing the French Mirage 2000 combat aircraft and two West German submarines.

Among the issues Mrs. Gandhi is likely to take up with Mr. Reagan is the U.S. decision to provide Pakistan with sophisticated weapons like the F-16 fighter-bomber.

Mrs. Gandhi has rejected the U.S. viewpoint that it is merely strengthening Pakistan in view of the Soviet military presence on its borders in Afghanistan.

Border wars

She has said the U.S. arms are unlikely to count for much against the Soviet Union, but they did pose a threat to India, which has fought three wars with Pakistan since 1947.

One of the sore points between Washington and New Delhi is that Mrs. Gandhi has consistently avoided an outright condemnation of the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, calling instead for a negotiated political settlement.